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PAPER ON COMMISSION—WALTERS & WEBER Have made an arrangement with Armstrong & Co. of Wheeling, proprietors of an extensive paper establishment, which will enable them to supply the demand for paper in this region of the State, at the very lowest cash price. Printers, merchants, clerks and others, can be furnished, at a short notice, with any description of paper. They have already received and have on hand, in Springfied, a lot of printing and writing paper, which will be sold very low for cash. Orders, for any description of paper, will be filled by Armstrong & Co. through Walters & Weber, at the most reduced rates.

July 23, 1841.

SALE OF CANAL LANDS, AND **Leasing of water power.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of canal lands will be held at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, on the 16th day of November next, and will be continued, if necessary, from day to day until all the lands put in market at this sale have been offered. These lands will be set up in small parcels and to suit purchasers as near as may be, if application be made previous to the making out of the lists for sale.

All settlers or others who may desire any particular tract or tracts to be offered at this sale will give such information to the Board of Commissioners at their office in Lockport as soon as possible.

Terms of sale. For timbered lands, one fourth of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent, payable annually in advance. For prairie lands, one tenth in hand and the balance in twenty years bearing six per cent. interest payable at the end of each year.

Also at Ottawa, La Salle county, on the 23d day of the same month, there will be publicly sold or leased for the term of ninety-nine years to the highest bidder, for yearly rent, two lots in the said town of Ottawa, laid off and properly situated for manufacturing purposes and the use of a suitable supply of water to propel machinery upon said lots, under the provisions and restrictions of the law of this State upon the subject.

The privileges here offered are of great value: situated upon the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal, which, when completed, will constitute the connecting link in the great chain of Northern lakes and Western rivers at a flourishing village and in the midst of a richly productive agricultural country, fast filling up with industrious and enterprising citizens, and amply supplied with water cheaply conveyed to machinery and entirely removed from all danger of floods. The full value can be known only by a personal inspection of the premises and the surrounding country.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

J. MANNING, Secretary.

Lockport, Sept 8, 1841.—7. 8w.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN conformity with the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 12, 1835, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the State House, in the City of Springfield, on Monday the first day of November next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the following described real estate belonging to the Bank to wit:

In the County of Sangamon,

W hf se 7	15 n 5 w	80 acres.
E hf n e 18	" "	80 "
S pt n w 4	16 n 5 w	54 "
E hf se 8	" "	80 "
W hf s w 9	"	80 "
N w qr n w 9	"	40 "
N e qr n e 8	"	40 "
S w qr n w 9	"	40 "
S e qr ne 8	"	80 "
E hf n e 8	13 n 6w	80 "
E hf se 8	"	80 "
S w 9	"	160 "
W hf n e qr se 10	"	20 "
S e 10	16 n 6 w	160 "
E hf n e 10	"	80 "
N e 15	"	160 "
S hf sec 1	13 n 7 w	320 "
Lot 9 sec 14	14 n 7 w	10 "

In the town of Salisbury,
Lots 9 and 10, improved

In the City of Springfield,
The fourth part of the west half of lot 3 in block 13 off the south side of said lot, and joins the new Bank on the north, fronting 19 feet 7½ inches on the square and running back 80 feet.

In Logan County,

E hf n w 24	19 n 4 w	80 acres.
E hf s w 24	do	80 do
N w qr s w 24	do	40 do
S w 23	20 n 4 w	160 do

D. PRICKETT,
Real Estate Agent of
State Bank of Illinois.

September 29, 1841.

The S E 10, the E hf N E 10 and the N E 15, 16 N 6 W are well improved, lie about 6 miles north-west of Springfield, and is known by the name of Garrett Farm. 9-td

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the delivery of a bay mare, six years old, blaze face, and two white hind feet, which ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 15th Sept. 1841.

ROBERT ALLEN

Sept. 30, 1841. 9-2w

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.

ICE CREAM every evening in the Saloon.

june 4 ly JOHN DELANY.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE

No. 2, HOFFMAN'S ROW, (NEXT DOOR TO LINDSAY & BRO.)

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country that they have just received direct from the eastern cities and are now opening at the above place, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell *as low as they can be had in St. Louis, or any of the western cities.*

From their long acquaintance with the eastern markets and the facilities they have for replenishing their stock, they feel confident that they can sell at very reduced prices.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, comprising their stock, in this advertisement, hoping that all who want to purchase will call and see for themselves.

☞They have on hand the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Springfield, which they will sell very low by the package or single pair.

Springfield, September 10, 1841.

CONDELL, JONES, & CO.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
IN ATTACHMENT.
Thomas Lewis against David C. Gooden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said David C. Gooden that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Sangamon Circuit Court dated the 17th of September, 1841, at the suit of the said Thomas Lewis against the estate of the said David C. Gooden, for the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and forty-seven cents, directed to the sheriff of the said county of Sangamon, which said writ has been returned to the said sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west half of lot number six, in block number thirty-one, old plat of the town of Springfield.

Now, unless you, the said Daniel C. Gooden, shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in the city of Springfield, on the the third Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Thomas Lewis, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.

Sept. 28, 1841 9-4w$5

TEST THE MATTER—LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELVES—Having received and opened a part of his supply of Fall & Winter Clothing, The subscriber respectfully invites all those who may be in want of ready made clothing to call and examine his stock, which will be complete in a day or two. Those who give him a call before purchasing elsewhere shall have no occasion to go farther, for he is well satisfied that if a good assortment of ready made clothing and at cheap prices, can be offered as inducements to purchasers, for cash, he will have the pleasure of suiting and selling to all who call. Try him!

9-yl Z. McCOMAS.

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonvile, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Stettinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blane, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do

9-y*

BREAD OF LIFE—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has carefully prepared during the summer, Dr. Thompson's compound conserve of Hollyhock. This composition prevents colds, by using it freely when exposed to bad weather, and for every form of disease occasioned by cold, and is easily taken and convenient to give to children. He has also collected, prepared and procured from one of the best houses in the Union, a good variety of Thompsonian Medicines, which are carefully put up and for sale with directions how to use them.

They can be had at Wm. Harvey's one door east of the American House; through the winter he expects to be often there himself; or Samuel K. Swingly's, six miles south of Springfield, near Lick Creek, also all the medicine prepared by him.

COMPOSITION,
OR IMPROVED VEGETABLE POWDER.

THIS celebrated and valuable compound may be safely used in any case of sickness, of young or old of either sex. It is good for a sudden cold, foul stomach, head ache, jaundice, ague, pain in the throat, relax, rheumatism, and all female complaints caused by colds. The object of this powder is to produce perspiration, free and equal circulation throughout the system.

Dose.—1 teaspoonful of this powder with one or two teaspoonfuls of sugar in a teacup of boiling water, when sufficiently cool, to be stirred up and taken before or after eating each meal, and before going to bed, or at any other time it is needed, and may be repeated every 15 minutes, until relief is obtained—should the patient require sweating by being in bed with a steaming stone or brick at the feet, and drinking freely of the warm composition, it will cause a free perspiration.—Should the stomach be foul it would be well to add a teaspoonful of lobelia, and half a teaspoonfull of nerve powder, to be repeated every 20 minutes, until three doses are given. Drink freely of any kind of herb tea, which will cause an easy operation, cleanse the stomach and relieve the patient,—the Composition and Spice Bitters should be taken freely every day, and avoid taking cold until perfectly restored. ☞By strictly following these directions, nine-tenths of all diseases that prevail may be checked, or entirely relieved, if taken in time.

Prepared and Sold under the patonage and authority of the "Thomsonian Friendly Botanic Society of Maryland." Can be had at the above places.

11-3t CHARLES RICE.

TO COUNTY CLERKS, RECORDERS, and others. The subscribers are receiving from Philadelphia a large assortment of the best materials expressly for books to suit county purposes. Orders can be filled and books transmitted by stage to any part of the state. County officers will find it to their advantage to favor us with a trial, which will hereafter supersede the the necessity of going beyond the limits of the state for records and other books.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of stationery; all of which will be sold on as good terms as at St Louis, at the Springfield Book Store, west of the state house.

11 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.
(Journal)

Prospectus

Of a Railroad from Springfield, the Capital of Illinois, and the principal town in the interior, to Alton, the head of large Steamboat Navigation on the Mississippi River.

The importance of this Route was first appreciated and suggested to the Legislature of Illinois, in 1833, by the late Gov. Edwards. He recommended it as calculated to develop the resources of a tract of country, which, in the fertility of its soil, salubrity of its climate, and facility with which its products might be brought to market, afforded such inducements to the settler as would speedily render it the most wealthy and important portion of the State. Through his exertions a company was then incorporated for the purpose of carrying into effect this project, and although circumstances, hereinafter explained, have hitherto prevented the completion of the work, still the unaided progress of the district it is calculated to benefit would seem not only to sustain the position assumed by those who projected this undertaking but to more than justify their most sanguine expectations of its success.

The region to which this medium of communication will directly afford access to a market, embraces about 6,000 square miles, and in 1833, as nearly as can be ascertained, contained a population of not exceeding 20,000 souls. The towns of Springfield, Jacksonville and Alton, were so only in name, while the farming lands were newly opened and produced little beyond a bare subsistence. Manufacturing and mechanical establishments were unknown.

The Census of 1840, embracing as it does, the population and productions of the country, exhibits an increase of both as it regards this district, which is we believe unexampled even in the rapidly growing regions of the West.

In 1833 as has been stated, the portion of country of which this Road is an outlet, contained some 20,000 souls, and produced nothing more than was necessary to support them. It is now divided into the flourishing counties of Sangamon, Christian, Menard, Macoupin, Macon, Morgan, Montgomery and Madison, its population has swelled to 70,000 souls. The aggregate amount of its annual products was at the low prices of last year $7,315,405. There were raised in these counties 440,000 bushels of wheat, 5,481,000 bushels of corn, 751,000 bushels of oats, and 125,000 pounds of wool,—the number of hogs 245,000, and of neat cattle 102,000. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is $590,000, and nearly 1,000,000 in merchandise. The towns above mentioned have respectively attained a population of 3 to 4,000 each, two flourishing Colleges have been established, while numerous seminaries and schools disseminate the benefits of a common education. In 1838 the Stock of the Springfield and Alton Railroad Company was taken up, but before the work was commenced the State of Illinois adopted a system of Internal Improvements, which contemplated, among others a Railroad running from Alton in the same direction, and which it was supposed would in a great measure supercede the necessity of the one now proposed, accordingly the company abandoned the undertaking, and the State commenced a similar one which was continued together with other works in different quarters, until the winter of 1840, when the internal improvement system was abandoned, and the work done upon this route, together with the materials and many valuable privileges were granted to the Springfield and Alton Railroad Company as a donation, provided they would go on with the work. This donation, though a much greater amount has been expended, it is ascertained can be made available to the extent of at least $200,000, and it is confidently believed that the whole distance may be completed for less than the additional sum of $300,000. The route was surveyed in 1835 by Gen. William B. Mitchell, late Superintendant of Public Works in Pennsylvania, and estimated by him to cost $491,000, which sum he thought might be reduced to 460,000 dollars by economical management. What he considered the most expensive part of the work, has already been done by the State, while the saving, which was to have been upon the freight of the iron, has been made. Labor is cheaper now by 50 per cent than in 1835, and such of the material as is necessary to be purchased has fallen in price in a still greater ratio. Owing to the great scarcity of money in the west at present, the subscription to the Stock has hitherto been limited, and does not exceed 150,000 dollars predicated upon the whole amount necessary for the completion of the work being obtained. Of the amount already obtained, the Bank of the State of Illinois furnishes the greater portion.

It now remains to set forth briefly the inducements which this project offers to those desirous of investing their funds in a safe and profitable undertaking. And here it would seem to be enough to state simply that a Railroad of 75 miles in length, constituting the sole medium of communication from a rich and rapidly improving portion of the interior of Illinois, to the head of large boat navigation on the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, can be constructed at the very low price of four thousand dollars per mile. It is presumed that the route of this road may be reduced in its distance to 71 miles, contractors have proposed to finish this work at the low rate of three thousand dollars per mile, we however estimate its construction at the highest necessary rate of expenditure. But a further and more minute investigation into the nature and extent of the business that will necessarily be done upon the route, will convince the most incredulous that it must prove among the most profitable railroad investments that has been or can be made in this or any other country. Alton is the natural and proper depot of the district above referred to It is in fact the only point in the district where shipments can be made at any season of the year with a degree of certainty, that they can be forwarded directly to New Orleans, or a market, at the intermediate towns on the Mississippi. As a provision mart, Alton is now only second to Cincinnati, and over that place it possesses the advantage of one dollar on the hundred in the price of Pork and Beef, and 3 to 4 months more navigation in the year. Assuming that no more than one fifth of the five items of produce above enumerated, to-wit: Wheat, Oats, Corn, Hogs and Cattle, is surplus for exportation, and would be brought upon this railroad, the lowest amount that would be transported by it, according to the most accurate calculation that can be made, would be upwards of 31,000 tons, in addition to which may be safely estimater 2000 tons of articles not enumerated. Eight thousand tons of merchandise for the interior is considered a very moderate allowance for a tract of country exporting more than four times that amount, this in the aggregate would equal 41,000 tons, which at the average price of 15 cents per hundred, would give upwawds of 123,000 dollars per annum from the transportation of produce and merchandise alone. It would also be safe to estimate the number of passengers carried daily back and forth, at 30, which for 300 days in the year at the rate of $3 each, for 75 miles, would amount to $27,000. The carriage of the United States Mail would yield an income of at least 10,000 dollars per annum, as 50 per cent more than that is now paid for its carriage between the two points in stages; making the aggregate yearly receipts 160,000 dollars. The cost of running and repairs upon the most expensive railways in the United States does not exceed 50 per cent. of their gross receipts. This for many reasons would be one of the least expensive routes both to run and repair, but allowing the highest rates or 80,000 dollars per annum for these items, there would still remain 80,000 dollars nett profit, or a revenue of more than 26 per cent upon the 300,000 which the work is to cost.

To those who own lands in any of the above counties, this work would be of incalculable advantage, whether in bringing their lands into market at an enhanced value, or increasing the facilities of disposing of the products of their labor. To those who wish to invest in unimproved lands, it offers an opportunity of purchasing at a low rate with the certainty of being able to dispose of their bargains in a short time at a heavy advance.

A great ulterior advantage may be anticipated by the Stockholders of this Road, from the fact that it unites with the Northern Cross Railroad between Jacksonville and Springfield, which is now completed as far east as the latter place. That road, although operations upon it have been suspended, will doubtless, soon be resumed, as it forms a part of the great chain of internal communication connecting the east with the waters of the Mississipi.

THOMAS MATHER,
J. T. HUDSON, } *Commissioners.*
J. A. TOWNSEND,

The worth of Freedom.

We have been struck with the seeming apathy which pervaded the breasts of our young men upon the subject of freedom—seeming apathy did we say, aye, even indifference—judging of them from the expressions that fall daily from their lips, under the scripture rule, that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." And yet how few know the value of that freedom—the glory of being an American citizen, which they seem to despise. It protects them in every clime, and is a passport among the Abyssinians. Let them go, as we have gone, to the distant parts of the world, and weep over the degraded son of Judah, the scorned and broken hearted Greek, the tax laden Englishman, the gagged and spirit shackled Frenchman, the conquered Bedouin, the trembling Hindoo, the lazy Portuguese, the thread-bare Spaniard, and the degenerate Moor. A tour to Europe and a summer's voyage along the shores of the Mediterranean would send them back to this land of Liberty, with patriotism swelling their breasts and the praises of their country pealing from their tongues.

We have sate upon the hills of Greece, amid the monuments of her ancient greatness, and have seen her sons starving amid a handful of Bavarians, skulking amid the broken pillars of the Acropolis, or sunning themselves upon the hills of Attica. While the wild dogs howled upon the sides of Hymettus, and the husbandman slung his carbine across his shoulders, we have seen

"The Albanian come down from his crags like the goat,
With his snowy chemise and his shaggy capote,"

to reap his harvest from the pockets of travelling foreigners, whose curiosity led them afar from the olive groves of the Capitol.—We have heard them curse the soldiers of their King for eating out their substance in his defence, and leaving them to rob for their daily bread, a blighted and crime stricken race. A bare perusal of the injuries inflicted by the aristocracy upon the populace of Spain, Italy, England, and Germany, would be sufficient to fill the reader with horror, and make him cling closer to that spot

Where freedom's soil is 'neath his feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er him.

Let us hear no more sayings like this: "What better are we than the rest of the world?" But let us unite in swelling the anthem of the free, whose first note rung with the grating of the Pilgrims' keel upon the icy shore of Plymouth, and whose last note shall mingle with the death song of Time.—*Index.*

Singular disposal of a bill.—A novel and exciting scene occurred in the House on Thursday evening. The Indemnity bill for the liquidation of the contingent expenses of Parliament, which had been passed and sent to the Council for their concurrence, was returned to the House on that evening, *amended,* (by striking out the clause for the payment of members wages.) By this unconstitutional act of the Council the indignation of the House was aroused to the highest pitch; and when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod had barely left the bill and turned his back to retire, an honorable member instantly seized the document and began: "Mr. Speaker, I don't want to insult you, sir, nor this honorable House, but"—giving it a desperate kick; then another, then another kicked it, and another still; and so they kicked the poor thing out of the door, the whole House being in a tremendous state of excitement. This is the first instance of a bill being kicked out of Parliament in Upper Canada. It appears that the Council has no right to *amend* a money bill; it must either pass it or reject it, but in no case will the Lower House permit it to add or diminish.—*Kingston Herald.*

From the Ohio Patriot.

"Times is'nt now as they used to was,"

OR THE

Coon's return to the deserted Log Cabin.

See the lonely hearth,
And the damp floor of earth
Now in view;
Look again—the door
Now bangs upon the the floor,
All *askew!*

See the barrel there,
Empty as the air,
Of its drink;
Not a suck to be found
In the bung or on the ground—
Only think!

See the 'coon-skin too,
Hanging up to view
On the wall;
The hair is getting short
And the nails are coming out—
It will fall!

Oh! 'tis a great sin
That the "latch-string's in"
Just now;
I'd like to have a suck
Of some hard cider truck,
"As how."

How times *is* changed,
Since the whiggies first ranged
About here;
Dandy and cabin-boy
Both spun the same toy,
And all fair.

Not a dandy in the land
Will now extend his hand
More to me;
They're shy as a rat
Of a big tom cat,
And all flee.

Even "Tom, the wagon boy,"
Is now of the cabin, coy
As a mouse,
And the old "sal'-biler"
Is "heading Capt. Tyler,"
At the white house.

Old Tippecanoe
And Capt. Tyler too,
Have gone;
And with them all the rest,
Good, better, and best,
In a throng.

They're got the office fleece
"And *I* wish *I* was a geese
All forlorn,
'Cause they eat grass in peace,
And 'cumulate much grease,
Eatin' corn."

Oh, lordy! I'm *a-goner,*
If I don't get a *horn-er,*
Of cider;
"I'll go for *cider* therefore,
"Without a why or wherefore,"
For my *biler!*

Oh! I feel the vein fever
Like one great lever,
At the prize;
It hangs on me thick,
Oh! whiggies—help me quick!
Or I *dies!*

OLD 'COON.

A well merited castigation.

A neutral paper, the Boston Times, in discoursing upon the vice and immorality now so prevalent throughout the country, as evidenced in the riots, rapes, robberies and murders every where taking place as well as in the brawls and fights of members on the floor of Congress, and the no less disgraceful letters of the late Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, professing to detail the reasons of their resignation of their official trusts, makes the following severe, cutting, but no less true remarks:—

"We ask our readers to review the proceedings of the last political campaign for the election of a President.

* * * During this campaign, the lowest appeals were made to the lowest passions and most vulgar tastes, and by men thoroughly conscious of the turpitude, the demoralizing, debasing, debauching tendencies of such appeals. Orators, statesmen, representatives in Congress, *candidates for the Presidency,* addressed the People, not as an intelligent, enlightened constituency, undersanding their rights, duties, and interests, and resolved to maintain the one, discharge the other, and consult the third, but as an ignorant, inconsiderate multitude, incapable of comprehending any thing higher than appeals to sensual appetites and bad tastes.—They talked to the people about log cabins, hard cider, and coon skins: they counselled the erection of log cabins, filled with every means of intemperance; they drank grog in these dens of debauchery with the lowest and most profligate vagabonds; they swung their hats and shouted in chorus to bacchanalian songs, sung by intoxicated office hunters; they descended to the grossest familiarities with the lowest blackguards in the lowest taverns, to prove the genuine character of their (pretended) democracy; * * *

They preached treason in advising their hearers to try force, if left in a minority at the polls. In short, they did what they knew to be wrong, they advised what they internally despised, and they internally despised their hearers for listening to such suggestions."

Thank God, the democracy of the country are in no wise obnoxious to these cutting reproofs. They can wash their hands of all conduct of the kind. It is only their opponents, the self-styled professors of "all the morality and all the religion" who were guilty of such debasing, such damnoble acts. By their conduct they have forfeited all claims to the character of virtue, morality, or honor; and destroyed, not only the confidence of the People, but their own self-respect.

The "sober second thought" of the community is fast visiting upon them the just rewards of their crimes, and consigning them to the ignominy and disgrace they have so richly merited.—*Dover Gazette*

Mechanics.—If there is any situation in life truly honorable, it is that of an industrious mechanic, who, by his own exertions, has established a respectable place in society; who, commenced in poverty, by his skill and perseverance overcomes every obstacle, vanquishes every prejudice, and builds up for himself a reputation whose value is enhanced to others. And let it be remembered, that this situation is attainable to all who have health and a practical knowledge of their business. Industry and virtuous ambition are seldom exerted without producing the happiest results.

The Bunker Hill Aurora says that the Irish have two millions of dollars on deposite in the Boston Savings Bank.

From the Battle Axe.

Anti-Taxation Meeting in Scott County.

A meeting of the Citizens of Sandy Precinct in this county was held on Saturday the 25th day of September, 1841, when, and where, was taken up the subject of our State's indebtedness—together with taxation—the fiscality, and rascality of the Legislature—and disposed of in the following manner.

1. James Reeder Esq was called to preside over the meeting, and Mr. L. B. Tankrsley to record the proceedings thereof.

2. The object of the meeting was fully explained by Mr. Wilson Michner who discoursed at some length upon the abuses which have been heaped upon the people by corrupt and visionary legistors.

3. A committee, which had been appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting, reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, there is a probability of a called session of the legislature, and that an effort will be made to increase the taxes upon the people—which are already too burthensome—and, whereas, we deem it the duty of the People to WELL CONSIDER THIS, as well as all other subjects of important legislation, in a manner which will be fully understood by those who are called upon to REPRESENT them—and this too before they are assembled for action—and, whereas, we are disposed ourselves, to be understood upon the subject of our State's present indebtedness, not only to those whom we have chosen to represent us, but to the world, we take the privilege of publishing our sentiments upon the subject in the following Resolutions.

Resolved. That we are constrained from every fact in the premises to deem and declare all "State Bonds" which have been issued by our "Official men" to be "Bills of Credit." And as such, that they are, and ever have been unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, and unauthorized by the people.

Resolved, That those who originated these "Bonds" if they knew any thing, must have known them a gross and infamous violation of the SACRED CHARTER of American Liberty, and therefore, a fraud and an insult upon the people.

Resolved, That, all the trust and understanding of the people with the Legislature which created the "system of Internal Improvements" of the State, have been violated by the latter. That this fact is plain, in that the people instructed that legislature to create a system which should conform to all constitutional land-marks, and produce a pecuniary advantage to them equal to all the wants of the government of the State—which indeed should obviate the necessity of all taxation, and render an ample and general facility of inter communication of the people.

Resolved, That the instructions given by the people to the Legislature to create a system of Internal Improvements, were palpably neglected and disobeyed; the Constitution violated—and the State plunged into a humiliating debt—taxation increased—and all this without authority was done; and that such a gross usurpation of law and instruction was not, nor never should be sanctioned by the tax-paying Citizens of Illinois.

Resolved, That we consider the appropriation of $100,000 of Bonds for the Northern Cross Rail Road, last winter, as highly injurious to the State, and the manner in which the amount has been thus far appropriated as insulting to common sense—common-honesty—and that the whole sum should be repudiated at once, by every well wisher of the prosperity of Illinois.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a called session of the Legislature for any purpose other than to repeal all laws relating to Internal Improvements, in the State—and that all laws about a fund commissioner also, be repealed, and that there is no increase of taxation for any purpose whatever. And that we hold the revenue law of last winter as a plain violation of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Battle Axe—Illinoian—and State Register.

NOTE: The above resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the adoption of similar ones warmly recommended throughout the State. There were other important Resolutions adopted which we regret to say were lost before reaching the press.

The Indian's Dream.

When the Indian went to see the white man, he staid with him all night. In the morning he says to the white man:

"Me have dream last night."

"Ah! what was it?"

"Me dream you give me your grey mare, and that you give me rifle; that you give me much powder—much ball—much shot."

"Did you, indeed! what *dream* it."

"Yes, me dream it all."

"Well, that's bad, for my wife always rides the grey mare, and she thinks she can't ride any other horse; but if you dreampt it, why, I suppose you must have it. And my rifle, too, my old favorite rifle—dream I gave you that too?"

"Yes, me dream rifle too."

Well, if you dreampt it, why I suppose you must take that too; but it's very singular."

So the white man gave them all into the Indian's possession, but persuaded him to tarry with him one night more.

In the morning the white man says to the Indian, "I had a dream, too, last night."

"No, did you?"

"Yes, but I did though, I dreampt that you gave me all the land between Pojunket river and Catapunk mountain"—[about three thousand acres of the most beautiful land imaginable.]

"Ah! bones of my fathers. Well, if you dream it, why, I suppose you must have the land—*but me never dream with you any more!*"

Did you present your account to the defendant? enquired a lawyer of a client. 'I did your honor.' 'And what did he say? He told me to go to the devil.' 'And what did you to then?' 'Why then I came to you.'

Peoria County.

At a public meeting of the Democratic voters of Peoria county, held pursuant to previous notice, at the court house in Peoria, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent Peoria county in the gubernatorial convention, to be held in Springfield, on the 2d Monday of next December, Peter Sweat, Esq. was called to the chair, and Ralph Hamlin appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, on motion of Jacob Gale, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the chairman appoint five persons as a committee to report to this meeting the names of four suitable persons to be voted for by the meeting as delegates to represent this county in said convention.

The chairman then appointed Messrs. Jacob Gale, Samuel Dimon, Andrew Gray, Augustus O. Garrett, and Alva Dunlap.

Said committee then retired, and after due deliberation reported the names of Wm. W. Thompson, Alva Dunlap, Norman H. Purple, and Onslow Peters.

The report being accepted, the meeting then proceeded to the election of the delegates, which resulted in the unanimous choice of those reported by the committee.

On motion of Onslow Peters, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the permanent well being and prosperity of the state of Illinois, greatly depend upon upon the early completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and that the energies, resources and credit of the state, ought to be devoted to the attainment of this object, so far as may be without manifest injustice and oppression to any portion of the state.

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates for the high and responsible offices of governor and lieut. governor, to be supported by the democratic party at the next general election, we must insist, not only that the candidates be sound democrats, but also that their opinions in relation to the canal *must be known,* and known too to be *favorable* to that great state and national work: that we cannot give our support to any candidate who is opposed to that work, or who is so indifferent towards it, that he would not, if elected, lend his official aid and influence to procure an early completion of the work;—nor can we support any person who will not, when properly applied to for that purpose, before his nomination, *pledge himself in writing,* to use his exertions, if elected to complete the canal at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen by this meeting to attend the democratic state convention, to be held at Springfield in December next, be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to insist upon [illegible] and lieut. governor, who will lend their official aid and influence if elected, to procure its early completion. And said delegates are also hereby further instructed, to oppose the nomination of any persons as candidates for those two high offices who are opposed to the canal, or who are not decidedly friendly to it, and that they oppose the nomination of all persons whatsoever for said offices, unless their opinions are known to be in favor of the canal, and of using the resources and credit of the state for the early completion thereof.

Resolved, That our said delegates be, and they are hereby requested, to open a correspondence with prominent individuals in this state, from among whom candidates will probably be selected for said offices, and whose opinions are not already well known to the public to be in favor of the canal, and to ascertain from them, unequivocally, what their opinions are in relation to the canal, and whether, if nominated and elected, they will use their official influence and power to urge the work to an early completion.

On motion it was resolved that said delegates have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in their body, by the non-attendance or otherwise, of any of its members.

On motion of Mr. Farrell it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Peoria Democratic Press, Springfield State Register, and all other democratic papers in the state.

Then adjourned.

PETER SWEAT, Chair'n.
RALPH HAMLIN, Secretary.

A new Whig Bank.—The Cincinnati Enquirer proposes the following as the plan of a bank to be established in accordance with "whig principles."

1st. Let a banking house be built of *unhewn logs,* no other material finding favor with the whig party. The building should be thatched, or covered with clapboards.

2d. In this bank there should be placed 500 barrels of hard cider, as a basis upon which to issue a very hard currency.

3d. A quantity of big coon skins and little coon skins should be procured, on which should be written requisitions upon the contents of the cider barrels in something like the following shape:

"Cashier of the Log Cabin Bank: Pay to the Bearer of this coon skin, one quart of hard cider *on draught,* or its equivalent in "generous confidence.

BAMBOOZLE HUMBUG, President."

This circulating medium might be ornamented, to suit the whig taste for *pictures,* by a representation of Tippecanoe at one end, and of "Tyler Too!" at the other, while the centre might be fancifully decorated with gourds, little bunches of gold spoons, &c.

There you have a perfect model of a National Bank based upon WHIG PRINCIPLES!

Whig Victory.

The Whigs claim a victory in the last election of Tennessee, because they lost only eight thousand in eight months. They ought to be proud of it, for had the whigs of Tennessee known on which side their bread was buttered, they would have lost as many more. Query? If the whigs lose eight thousand votes in eight months, how long will it take them to gain another victory?—*Eaton Republican.*

Getting Sensible.—The whigs of this city seem to think that the market house is *rather large* to hold their meetings in. ☞They have called it in the engine house!!—*Ohio Statesman.*

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, October 29, 1841.

Letter from the Senior Editor.

DANVILLE, Oct. 22, 1841.

To G. R. Weber, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—On arriving at Paris, last week, I found that Judge Wilson was sick, and that no court would consequently be held. I then proceeded to Terre Haute, Indiana; saw my old friends Messrs. T. & J. Dowling. The latter was elected State Printer of Indiana last session, under a law then passed defining the duties of the office, and fixing its time at 3 years. I found he was a little alarmed lest "crow Chapman, crow" should strike his spurs into his contract, as Gales & Seaton did into that of Messrs. Blair & Rives in the Senate of the United States last spring. I told him that, in my opinion, the democratic party would follow no such infamous example as had been set by the whigs of the U. S. Senate on that occasion; who, while professing the most sacred regard for contracts, had violated that between the U. S. Senate and Messrs. Blair & Rives; and that I did not believe Mr. Chapman would be the recipient of an office to be held at the sacrifice of principle.

Mr. T. Dowling, late editor of the Courier, and who commenced the paper many years ago at Terre Haute, talks of starting another whig paper there. His opposition to Huntington (the new Commissioner of the General Land Office,) who hails from Terre Haute, procured him the powerful opposition of the Bank clique there—a branch of the whig party at that place as every where else. The money of this clique enabled them to transfer the Courier to a friend of Huntington's, viz: Judge CUNARD—a prim, straight-laced chap about 35, who will never set the Wabash on fire as an editor, whatever he may have done as a lawyer. I don't know any harm of him, however, and sincerely wish he may long remain where he is, as I have no doubt does every democrat in Vigo county!

You would no longer be surprised at the election of Mr. WYNES, if you had seen him as I have. He is a plain, straight-forward man; esteemed for his candor, firmness, and honesty. I became acquainted with many other estimable gentlemen of both political parties and saw some others whom I had previously known. As they are not public men, however, they would not thank me for naming them.

Maj. WHITCOMB, (late Commissioner of the General Land Office, removed for his political opinions and to make a place for Huntington, who wanted the office) resides at Terre Haute. Seldom have I become acquainted with a more intelligent and practical man.—Although removed from office on account of his political opinions, he enjoys the confidence and respect of the people. He had but lately returned from Washington. He says all men there regard the gulf between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Clay as impassible. No wonder they do. The only wonder is, that there should ever have been any thing but a gulf between them— What! Mr. Clay the acknowledged representative of monopoly in Congress—the farther of a U. S. Bank owned and controlled by individuals, possessing the corrupt power of discounting ad libitum, and which was to go into operation upon the stockholders paying in only 10 per cent, leaving them the power to borrow the remaining 90 out of the Bank itself! What! could this man's corrupt hand be clasped by the honest palm of JOHN TYLER?—Sooner would fire and water mingle.

I arrived at Danville yesterday, and found no court in session. Judge Willson being still sick. No courts have been held in the circuit this fall so far. The people every where complain of this. They say that if Judge Wilson's health will not permit him to attend court, he ought to resign his office, and let some competent man take his place. This matter of Judges holding office for life is anti-republican. I have seen here Mr. Walker, Mr. Noel, Mr. Boilvin, Mr. Cravens, and other of our friends. Mr. Boilvin you will recollect is the author of an able report concerning the Winnebago Indians, made about 2 years ago.

The right spirit prevails every where I have been among the Democracy. The December Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor will be well attended. Our friends are every where awake and alive to the importance of meeting Federalism with a bold and unbending opposition.

Danville is a pretty place, beautifully situated, and having excellent society. The ladies are very intelligent; and one of them in particular (Mrs. B.) could, I believe, give either of us lessons in democracy. I was highly gratified during my stay in the place. There is not as much business done in Danville as formerly owing to the suspension of our public works. The heavy portion of the Northern Cross railroad is finished at this place.—Three heavy stone piers now raise their heads 40 feet above the bed of the Big Vermilion river here, and much of the embankment of the road here is completed. Large piles of tember are also to be seen, ready for bridges and for the superstructure. It would cost but very little comparatively to complete the Northern cross railroad from Springfield to the Wabash beyond here. Most of the heavy work is complete and will go to ruin unless finished. The Indiana canal, I find, is almost ready to have the water let into it; and with the completion of the comparatively small portion of road between Springfield and the Wabash, the chain of communication between the Mississippi and New York would be complete. The people here generally are in favor of giving up the road to a private company—a bad policy, in my opinion, unless the company is rich enough to pay a reasonable sum to the State for the work already done, and also complete the work at once, without further cost to the State. The trouble has been, in other States, with these private companies, that they manage to make the State pay all the cost, while they pocket the profits.

But I must close this letter. Square yourself up to Simple Sim, and don't let him ride over you while I'm away. If he says any thing more about our swallowing brandy too freely, tell him to send over that quarter I paid for carrying him home, the night before I left. If he complains about the price, you can inform him that the drayman charged a bit extra for the *load* on account of its weight, it being so heavily soaked in liquor!

I shall write you again from Coles, where I shall be next week.

Yours truly,

W. W.

Chicago Democrat.

We had made up our mind to pay no more attention to the editor of the Democrat, so far as it concerns ourselves. The attempt to injure the character and destroy the influence of our paper is in keeping with other attempts, and will prove about as successful. He has been offended and he takes his own way of avenging himself. Soon after the adjournment of the late session of the Legislature, he commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the private character of its members—and he became incensed because we condemned the folly and injustice of such a course. The whole Democracy of the South as well as the North came in for a share of his silly abuse. This we condemned as unwise, ungenerous, unjust and illiberal. He advocates Democratic principles by abusing Democrats—defends, as he calls it, the canal by abusing its best friends. He knows little or nothing of the people of the State except in and about Chicago; hence his blows, like a blind man in a fight, fall on friend and foe. He has got angry with Mr. Peck, and he attacks every thing which he thinks Mr. Peck may have a hand in—he imagines that he sees him in every line of the Register "shaking his gory locks at him." This exhibits a diseased mind or a disturbed conscience, which we are bound to pity. He pretends to know Mr. Peck's style and he has been mistaken in every instance in pointing it out. He is no doubt aware of his mistake in relation to the authorship of the article that gave the great offence. His friend in Will county has informed him of his mistake, and he has discovered that he, as well as other men, may err in judgment. He is highly displeased because we gave Mr. Peck room in our columns to defend himself over his own signature. This is not very chivalric. He would attack a defenceless man with his own paper, in full armour, and deny him the medium of our columns for his defence. We granted Mr. Peck the privilege of our columns to defend himself—a privilege we would grant our enemy. If the Democrat has been soundly drubbed, it is not our fault. Without pretending to judge of the merits of the quarrel between him and Mr. Peck, we have only to say that if the charges of the Democrat are all like those which come under our knowledge they are unjust. We repeat, that none of the editorial matter of which he complains was written by Mr. Peck, but by us, and we are every way responsible for it. We hope the editor of the Democrat will not continue to make a fool of himself for the amusement of the public, and at the sacrifice of the influence and character of a paper intended for a more noble purpose. If he will reflect but a moment, he may come to the rational conclusion that Mr. Peck is [illegible] how to write. We write our own editorial matter, and if the editor persits in asserting to the contrary, reckless of truth and the prejudice it may create against our paper, we shall be under the necessity of holding up such unwarrantable conduct in all its native blackness.

The Democrat says: "Let Jonah go overboard and all is quiet." Does the editor mean that until we aid him to throw Mr. Peck from the ship of Democracy the storm will continue. Let us not act as unwisely as the ancients, lest when we throw "Jonah" overboard his innocence may preserve him from the evil we would inflict, to rise up in judgement against us.

As to the letter about which he makes such a parade, we cannot suppose it written in Springfield. Certain we are it was written by no prominent Democrat. If meant for any thing it was for a *hoax*. We will now dismiss this subject, and say once for all that we edit the paper. If we have given the Democrat offence we alone are responsible for it—we wish to see no more of his flourishes "intended for the public eye,"—the public have no interest in such bickerings. If the matter is to be made personal with us, we desire to settle it differently.

The Democratic meeting to choose delegates to the State Convention, went off with fine spirit. The day was cold and unpleasant but the assemblage was large, and what was most agreeable, a large number of the farmers and mechanics of our party was present. This is as it should be, and furnishes the best evidence, that public attention from the right quarter, is now being directed to the management of our governmental affairs.

Federalism has had its day, the people will be cheated by it no longer, they are aroused and are determined to apply the remedy. We are of good cheer, the glad tidings are coming from all directions, and at home the right spirit prevails.

Able and interesting addresses were made to the meeting by Messrs. Shields, Lamborn and Thomas. For further particulars see proceedings of the meeting.

Whig Central Committee.

The last Journal contains a Circular from the Whig Central Committee of this State, to the scattered fragments of the whig party in Illinois, calling a State Convention on the 3d Monday of December next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor. Two of the Committee, if we are not misinformed, are no longer citizens of this State, and a third has no confidence in the principles of the party. We would advise the editor of the Journal to induce these three to resign that their vacancies may be filled with men who can devote more time to the great cause of whiggery, lest you may find it "*inexpedient*" to hold a Convention.

We would further advise the whig lawyers, doctors and merchants to have another log cabin raising in Springfield, as a means of attracting all the loafers together. We would like to see them up to their eyes in mud, once more, daubing a log cabin trap.

Democracy....Federalism.

The Federalists although they seem to view their recent defeats with something like philosophy, are evidently astounded at the result of the elections in Georgia, Maine, Ohio, Maryland, and in truth in all the States in which elections have been going on. It seems passing strange to them that the delusion which they contrived to throw over the minds of the people should have passed away so suddenly. They imagined that the people could be cajoled forever with catch words, and that harlequin tricks would continue to pass more current than sound reason and solid principles. It never occurred to the whigs that the people might be deceived by the tricks of the juggler while the performance was going on, and even pay the price of the ticket for the pleasure of being cheated, and that they would after the play was over, come to the conclusion that although the thing had been well executed, it would scarcely be worth their time and money, to suffer themselves to be fooled a second time, with their eyes open.

Federalism can never continue long in the ascendancy, it is too uncongenial, selfish and exclusive to find sympathy with the masses. Federalism does not seek to better the condition and improve the minds of the people, and thus foster equality. Its vitality is in distinctions; it thrives only upon exclusive privileges; corporations are its kinsmen, and bankers, brokers, and stock-jobbers are its foster fathers. It cannot live and move or have a being without the aid of partial and unfair advantages; hence it is that federalism cannot flourish, but upon deception and then only for a short period, and until the trick is discovered.

Democracy has it sources deep in the everlasting fountains of philanthrophy, it has a self sustaining principle of humanity, which comes home to the business and bosoms of all men; it recognises every man as a neighbour; it proclaims deliverance to all from the bondage of unjust and unequal laws; it knows no distinction in the dispensation of its favors; it walks in light and proclaims political deliverance to all the subjects; it is sure to triumph in human reason, because it is established in the human heart; it finds a ready cord in every bosom to vibrate with its own. Thus we find the people in the main, when deception has not entangled them in its meshes, always sympathising with those who are the advocates of democracy, which is the largest liberty. Democracy has a standard of principles; it cherishes the constitution as its protector, and wishes that all men shall enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as free from distinctions and unnecessary trammels as possible. Its creed is, "love your neighbor as yourself," therefore it sinks deep into the hearts of the multitude, and finds succor and friends with the masses.

Federalism rides always upon the expedient, is full of promises, but treacherous in the accomplishment of them; it sometimes wears a goodly outside, but within is full of all uncleanness. It occasionally wears power, but when the mask is off, and it is compelled to act, the people view it with disgust and cast it off; it has no elements of justice in it; it has no common tie; therefore its disciples and actors are no sooner in power, than they are quarreling over their want of principle, and disagreeing as to their measures and the policy to be pursued; they concur only in their fondness for the spoils of office, and in this like hungry dogs, they quarrel lustily for the same bones, and disgrace themselves by the number of their broils. Such a party cannot succeed long. It has been in power but twice before since the creation of our government, and then only for four years at a time. The present term of power, to use a western phrase, is mightily mixed; some insisting that it is, and some that it is not pure federalism. They can settle the question among themselves—the people have decided that it is not democracy, and therefore they have none of it.

Look at the effect of the Bank suspensions!....See the specie leaving the country.

Every true democrat knows that the whig leaders have labored night and day, at the sacrifice of principle, to sustain the Banks in a suspension of specie payments. We all recollect that last winter the whig party deserted the Legislature to sustain the State Bank. In both Houses the members were left without a constitutional majority—some whigs jumped out of the windows; and all because the bank desired to go along without paying her debts. Thus these Whig leaders showed their willingness to sacrifice principle for money—to disgrace our representative form of government to favor the designs of the Bank!

What have we gained by these repeated suspensions of specie payments? Are the Banks better off? Have they more specie now than they had? Have they less circulation? In short, ARE THEY BETTER PREPARED TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS? Experience has shown that things are getting worse—that suspension, instead of affording relief to the people, brings distress to the People.

Among the evils which arise from a suspension of specie payments, is the gradual loss of our specie. Being out of circulation in the country, it begins to leave the country. Where will it all end? In hopeless bankruptcy. No man, unless he be a fool or a knave, will contend that a U. S. Bank will furnish a remedy. Instead of doing so, it will only increase the ulcerous disorder. Bank paper money is itself the disease no matter whether it be State or national. A resumption of specie payments on the part of our banks is the only measure which can relieve the country, and stop the drain of the precious metals, which are now daily leaving our shores.

The following statement from the New York Journal of Commerce (whig) shows the amount of specie shipped from the port of New York in one week, as follows:

In ship Gladiator for London,	$230,000
" Louis Philippe for Havre	346,000
" Great Western for Bristol,	271,000
" Akbar, for Canton, via L'pool,	250,000
	$1,097,340

Manufacturing reasons for National Bank.

"Exchange is now, and has been for a long time, at ten per cent., between Illinois and New York. Is this one of the advantages of the *Union of the States*?"—*Sang. Jour.*

No, but it is one of the disadvantages of having broken and suspended banks amongst us. Exchange may be at ten per cent. premium, if you wish to buy that exchange with paper which is at eight per cent. discount.—It is by getting up a false standard that such a result is produced.

The editor of the Journal cannot palm off his falsehood or stupidity upon the people, in a matter of this importance, without being exposed.

At the State Bank of Illinois, we are informed, a notice of this character is posted up, for the information of the public:

"Checks on St. Louis for sale at par, in sums of $200 and upwards. Sept. 29, 1841."

From a St. Louis paper we cut the following slip:

"BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"St. Louis, Sept. 25th, 1841. }
"EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK for sale at *two per cent premium* in SPECIE.
"H. SHURLDS, Cashier."

These two items show conclusively that exchange between Illinois and New York is but at two per cent premium, if we have specie or its equivalent with which to buy exchange. It is thus the people are made to pay, for the suspension of banks. It is thus they compensate bank officers and stockholders, for the labour and trouble of abusing them.

Give us a sound circulating medium and exchange will regulate itself, without the aid of a National Monster, to ride over the people, and enrich bankers, brokers, and corrupt whig politicians.

It is by such misstatements, as that put forth by the Journal and its whig associates, that a portion of the people are made to believe, that the exchanges are at a high rate.

Our State Bonds.

The Journal is still at work to affect the stability of our bonds, and devotes a large share of its columns in abusing Mr. Witesides, upon the pretended authority of a man whom he has pronounced to be wholly undeserving of credit. Now we doubt not that Mr. Whitesides has conducted himself with the utmost propriety and prudence in the conducting of his difficult business as Fund Commissioner; duties which have not been made easy, by the judicious conduct of his predecessors. Had Mr. Whitesides thrown himself into the embraces of the State Bank, or its patrons Messrs. Nevins, Townsend & Co. in effecting his negociations, all then would have been well done. His fault has been in the independence of his conduct. There has been a vicious influence at work in New York, encouraged by the Journal and its friends, to depreciate our State stocks, and it would be difficult indeed for any Fund Commissioner to sustain our State credit abroad, while some of our own people, aided by pretended friends are crying it down at home. Fishermen who cry out stinking fish, cannot expect to sell them well in market.

Our State bonds about the time Col. Mather arrived in New York, fell several per cent. It would be ungenerous to suppose that he contributed to that fall, but we mention it as a coincidence, for the public to reflect upon.

We are informed that much effort has been made to injure the firm which loaned the money to Mr. Whitesides to pay the July interest, in order to force the bonds they hold into market, and thus add to the means which contribute to keep down our stocks.

The Journal echoes the sentiments of the bank officers here, when it states that, Indiana credit, is better sustained without having paid her interest, than ours is with. But we ask how can this be, if fair play was used towards this State. The Bank bonds we hope are out of market, and with them some of the inducement to keep down our State credit.

What do our northern canal friends think of the plan of refusing to pay interest on our bonds? Do they agree with the Sangamo Journal on this plan?

The letter from Gen. Jackson....His opinion of the course of President Tyler.

Who can read the letter from Gen. JACKSON, published in our paper of the 15th, and not feel his heart swell with emotion? It comes upon the people, now burthened with corrupt and swindling banks, with all the freshness of the dews of heaven upon a parched and blighted country. The praise which the old Hero bestows upon Mr. TYLER for vetoing the Bank bill is well merited. We were inclined to condemn Mr. Tyler for signing the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and we still believe that he committed a great error in signing it, and also in signing the distribution bill; but this letter from Gen. Jackson convinces us that Mr. Tyler ought not to be censured if he believed the people had decided against the one and in favor of the other.

The following passage of the old Hero's letter we re-insert. It contains such just praise of Mr. Van Buren—of his firmness, his patriotism, his integrity, as will find a response in every true democrat:

"You are pleased to refer in terms of much commendation to the course pursued by me on the subject of the former Bank Charter. I acted at the time under a high sense of duty, and derived much satisfaction from the many evidences I have received, even from those who then censured me, of the approbation of my country. But, sir, I considered my labors as but the commencement of the work of reform in regard to the banking system. Much higher praise is due to Mr. Van Buren, against whom the whole force of the spirit of monopoly was brought to bear. It has driven that distinguished statesman and unpretending patriot into retirement, but it has rendered him dearer than ever to his country because of the noble sacrifice he has made to the cause of equal rights.

"My strength is failing me, I cannot follow out these reflections. Every effort to write admonishes me that my life is nearly spent. Let me conclude therefore, this hasty and imperfect response to your letter, with an assurance to my Republican and Democratic friends every where, that I am proud of their respect and have an abiding faith in the success of their efforts to secure the blessings of freedom and equal rights to themselves and their posterity."

Crumb of Comfort.—The Dutch have taken Holland, in New Jersey the whigs still retain their ascendancy.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

VERMONT.

We have already given the result of the election in Vermont—showing a democratic gain of about 12,000 votes since last fall.

MAINE.

The Democrats carried every thing before them in this State. They elected Gov. Fairfield by a majority of 12,000; and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.—Last fall it went for a whig Governor—a whig Legislature, and a whig President.

MARYLAND.

Even in this State, where Federalism has reigned for so many years, the Democrats have elected Francis Thomas, Governor, and a majority of eight in the Legislature. There being no election for senators this fall, the whigs still retain a majority in the Senate.

GEORGIA.

Last year, by trickery and deception and an extensive system of pipe-laying, the whigs obtained a majority of near 4000 in this State. This fall the Democrats have elected McDonald, their candidate for Governor, by perhaps 6000 majority, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

OHIO.

The Democratic triumph in this State is extraordinary. An election was held only for members of the Legislature, and the result is a democratic majority of two in each branch—on joint ballot a majority of four. Last year the whigs had a majority of 25,000!

PENNSYLVANIA.

The result in the key-stone State, as far as ascertained, insures a majority of about 20,000 for Gov. Porter, and a decided democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature. Last year the Pipe-layers carried this State for "Tip and Ty."

CONNECTICUT.

The recent town elections in this State exhibit a most extraordinary re-action in favor of the Democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

Here too, in the popular vote, the Democrats have gained several thousand.

The result of the recent elections is indeed glorious to the cause of Democracy. But a year ago, multitudes, under the influence of the most extraordinary delusions, created by the Great Regulator and the eight hundred Little Regulators, with their armies of stockhoders, officers, and hirelings, yielded their support to "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," "without a why or wherefore." Now, having been convinced of their error, by the odious features of federalism in all the measures and conduct of the new administration, they return in all their strength to the ranks of the democratic party.

Thus, before the earth has made its circle once around the sun, the "great whig party" has had its hundred triumphs and its everlasting overthrow. It and its Great Regulator, the body and soul of federalism, have sunk together in all their rottenness. Their exulting shouts—their insulting groans—their indecent songs, are heard no more. Log cabin, coon skin, hard cider, pipe laying, tippecanoe politicians, will only be remembered as a disgrace to the country.

From the Ohio Statesman.

The Sublime Moral Triumph in Ohio.

We have the sublime gratification this afternoon, (the north-west mail being just in) of announcing to the people of Ohio, and the whole Union, that Ohio is redeemed and disenthralled from the blighting grasp of suspended bank and shinplaster federalism.—The democratic majority in the North-west, the last Senatorial and Representative district to be heard from when we issued our last slip, must be 3 or 400. This gives us *two* majority in each branch, and *four* majority on joint ballot! The returns are now complete from the whole State! We have not lost a member in a single Representative district which we carried last year. The Senators elected this year are under the new apportionment law of 1839-40, and this is the first vote for Senator in those districts electing this year, in all of which the federal vote is reduced from last year on Governor. By this new arrangement of districts, we have lost three Senators from last year, by very small majorities. We have reversed a federal majority in the House of 30, got 2 majority, & lost four by floating members from last year, from democratic to federal counties. This is equal to a *change* of 36 members. This, too, in a State which gave Gen. Harrison, less than a year ago, over 25,000! And from a hasty scanning of the popular vote, we feel warranted in stating that it is now on the democratic side.

Other states may boast as they please, but we know nothing that surpasses this in the great moral revolution going on thro'out the Union. Let the friends of sound principles rejoice—that the noble democracy of Ohio are still true to themselves and their country. Let the friends of the supremacy of the laws—of constitutional government—of a sound currency feel that this is a great and a glorious victory.

New Jersey.

An election for members of the State Legislature was held in this State on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Philadelphia Inquirer (Fed.) thinks the Council will be equally divided, each party having 9—and that in the House the Democrats will have 21 and the Pipe Layers 35. The Pipe Layers have so *Gerrymandered* the State, that the Democrats must have a large majority of the popular vote, to get the Legislature. From the returns from Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Morris counties, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, we have no doubt the Democrats have, at this election, a large majority of the popular vote of the State. Those counties gave Harrison 2,694 majority; and now they give only 523 majority, showing a Democratic gain of 2,271 in favor of the eighteen counties of the State. The Federal majority in the State at the Presidential election, was 2,317.—*Globe.*

Connecticut Elections.—The town elections are of the most gratifying character. Out of 85 towns heard from, the Democrats have carried 52, and gained 24. Thus are the people every where throwing off the incubus of whiggery—and the log cabins are falling before the storm of popular indignation which is sweeping the land throughout its length and breadth.

Laconic.—The U. S. Gazette (whig) says:—"*Distant elections.*—We have nothing *worse* from Maryland, and nothing *better* from Georgia."

From the Globe.

Pennsylvania.

We give below such returns as we have received; also a letter from a gentleman in Harrisburg, in whose judgment we place the fullest confidence.

Pennsylvania, though she suffered the coon skin "rung in" upon her last fall, is above all praise.

	PORTER, (dem) Majority.	BANKS, (pipe-layer) Majority.
Adams,		342
Berks	4536	
Bucks,	404	
Chester,		250
Cumberland,	800	
Columbia,	1757	
Delaware,		301
Dauphin,		372
Franklin,	218	
Fayette,	960	
Huntingdon,		600
Lycoming,	850	
Lancaster,		3164
Lebanon,		297
Lehigh,	228	
Monroe,	1,050	
Montgomery,	1,263	
Mifflin,	200	
Northampton,	1,167	
Northumberland,	1,058	
Perry,	963	
Philadelphia county,	3,747	
Philadelphia city		1,530
Schuylkill,	994	
Union,		600
York,	1,361	
	21,656	7,456

Democratic majority thus far 14,200.

Democratic gain compaired with last Presidential election, 13,915.

A corresponding gain throughout the State would give the Democratic party 21,694 majority.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13, 1841.

DEAR SIR: It gives me unbounded pleasure to inform you that Pennsylvania is thoroughly redeemed. The returns of the election, as far as received, indicate a majority for David Rittenhouse Porter (the Democratic candidate) of not less than 15,000, and it may exceed 20,000. The House of Representatives will be Democratic by a majority of from 12 to 16. The Senate had a whig (or Pipe Layers) majority of eight last winter, and it is now rendered certain it cannot exceed two, if indeed, there should not prove to be a Democratic majority of one, of which there is a strong probability. I will not trouble you with the returns in detail until their aspect assumes more of an official character.

THE PIPE-LAYERS ROUTED,

Horse, Foot, and Dragoons!

From the Pennsylvanian.

Pennsylvania true to Democracy.

We felt assured that the election of Tuesday would prove Pennsylvania to be true to her ancient faith. We were satisfied that within her limits, as elsewhere, the wretched delusions of 1840 had passed away for ever, and that the painful remembrance of that contest, would stimulate her yeomanry to great exertions to retrieve the character of the state; but certain as we were of the result, we scarcely allowed ourselves to think that the overthrow of federal whiggery would be so complete and tremendous as the information already received indicates it must be. The re-action has been literally overwhelming, and, judging of the rest of the state from the news which has reached us, scarcely, a fragment of that federal organization which loomed so large one year ago, is left to serve as a monument of the madness which then ran like wildfire through the land. The people are again true to themselves. For one year they yielded to the hollow professions of a party which never yet obtained the reigns of power without manifesting designs in every way detrimental to the best interets of the republic, but that single experiment satisfied them that the old enemy was unchanged except in name, and a feeling of indignation has been raised which sweeps onward like a torrent. Pennsylvania stands among the foremost in effecting this glorious revolution, and once more entitles herself to the applauses of the Union.

Georgia.

Returns from 73 counties, for Governor, give McDonald (Dem.) 29,227, and Dawson (Fed.) 25,787—majority for McDonald 3,440. Twenty counties remain to be heard from, which gave a Federal majority of 759 last January, when the Federal majority in the State was 3,848.

In the 73 counties heard from, the Legislature stands as follows:

	Senate.	Ho. of Reps.
Democrats,	45	100
Federalists,	27	70
	18	30

Democratic joint majority, 48.

The Federalists had a majority of 32 on joint ballot, *last year*.—*Globe*

Patch, who asks a great many troublesome questions, wishes to know if the *Bank furnished* those who recently attempted to *rob it*, with *any money*, with which to make their escape.

The Quincy Herald has misunderstood the allusion in our last paper—we merely spoke of the result of his course—not his motives—we believe his wish is to promote harmony and that he suggested the name of a candidate for that purpose. We only feared the ground upon which the suggestion was made might do harm as it was sectional and might be misconstrued by some into a disfranchisement of the whole South. Say the south were to retaliate and go for no man from the North, what would become of the party—of Democracy—of our principles—of our State. We only feared there bad effects, and are glad there is no such feeling. Then we are pleased to see the Herald go in for concession and harmony, and only say success attend its efforts.

Production of Coffee in the World.—The British Almanac states that according to an approximative estimate prepared by Mr. McQueen, the quantity of Coffee produced in the various countries in which it forms a commercial export, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Brazils,	134,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico,	49,840,000
Hayti	43,007,521
Java,	80,174,460
French tropical colonies,	14,720,000
Venezuela and Columbia,	11,544,024
Surinam,	2,400,000
Mocha,	5,500,000
Central America,	897,540
British West Indies,	10,769,655
British India,	6,245,028
	359,398,028

The consumption of coffee in Great Britain, during the year 1838, was 25,520,820 lbs., being more than double the quantity supposed to be produced by the British West Indies.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Verdict—McLeod Acquited.

As was generally expected from the insufficient testimoney to convict McLeod, the jury have brought in a verdict of not guilty. It was rendered on Tuesday afternoon, after about twenty minutes' deliberation. The prisoner immediately withdrew with his counsel, without the least molestation from any of the persons assembled in or about the court. The fact is, the abuse heaped upon the citizens of this country by the Canadian press, and their assertions that the life of McLeod was threatened by popular prejudice and mob violence, were never more underserved. A signal rebuke has been given to these slanders in the result of the trial and the whole course of the proceedings against him. No trial could be more fairly conducted than his was—and no man's personal safety could find better protection. The public sympathy was indeed in his favor rather than against him. Every citizen, it is true, felt indignant at the outrage which had been committed, but that indignation was against the Government that sanctioned and justified the act, and not for the miserable tool that lent itself to the performance of the act of aggression. Though the honor of the State and the safety of its citizens required that the bold violators of its laws and territory should be tried and punished, yet the hope was that the accused would be able to prove his innocence and be acquitted.

From the Globe.

Bank Reform.

One of the most sacred duties which now devolves with more force than ever upon the Democratic party, is the task of Bank reform —immediate, thorough, and permanent reform. Immediate resumption is the first thing; no future suspension, the second thing; and subordination to law and morals, the third and lasting thing. The present suspension is a crime—a base crime—the joint work of Federal politicians, BIDDLE'S Bank, British agents, and the insolvent *part* of our banks. The suspension is a crime, and a crime without pretext, or excuse, and now nearly without object. The old worn out excuses of specie circular, removal of the deposites, &c. &c., are worn out and dropped. Neither the knaves who invited them, nor the fools who repented them, now mention them any more. The excuses and pretexts are dead; and the object, though successful for a while, has failed at last, and with a terrible recoil. The object was to destroy the Democratic party, by destroying the currency, and charging the destruction which they themselves created, to the effect of Democratic measures. This was the base and infamous object; and aided by the power of a National Bank in Philadelphia, and a political party in Congress, they have had some transient and ephemeral success in their base and wicked attempt.—The result of the elections last fall encouraged this confederacy to persevere; but the result of the elections now prostrates all their hopes, and restores the reign of morals, law and order. The dishonest and diabolical scheme of perpetuating broken bank and shinplaster domination, is now at an end; Pipelaying Whigery will no longer be able to protect the knavish part of the banks in shipping specie to England and circulating dishonored paper at home. The Democracy is getting the majority every where; and wherever they have it, *they are responsible for bank reform: where they have it, they will be responsible for not attempting bank reform.*

To attempt is to succeed: for such is the flagrant immorality, wickedness, an wantonness of the present state of thing, and so much injured are the banks in public estimation, that a minority of Democrats can whip the Pipelaying Federalists, although a majority, in any State in the Union—not excepting Kentucky, where the hend protector of all this diabolical work still appears to hold supreme sway. Let the Democracy try: let them make the effort: no matter about numbers. The justice of their cause—the flagrant enormity of the suspension—the total want of excuse for one moment's delay—will give them the victory, and compel resumption the day they try it. RESUMPTION and REFORM must now be Democratic mottoes. Having rejected the "Regulator," and gained the elections, we become responsible for the state of the currency; and, if the banks are not forced to prompt resumption, and the banking system radically reformed, we shall admit that the Democracy are to blame—that they have failed in their duty to their country. We shall make this administration, be to the consequences what they may; for we know that the Democratic party, with their present successes in the elections and the goodness of the cause, can succeed if they try. Let them then try; and here we do an act of individual justice, as well as of public good, in noticing two recently established journals, devoted to the great subject of bank reform: we mean the Banking Journal of Mr. GOUGE, published in Philadelphia, and the Bank Reformer of Mr. RUNEIN, published at Petersburg in Virginia. Both are able journals, dedicated to the most important topic of the day—that of reforming the currency. They are conducted with great ability—with great elevation of purpose—great decorum of manner—and are replete with rich and instructive materials; and, withal, are very cheap. We commend these publications to the Democracy of the Union, and especially to the members of the State Legislatures, who are entrusted with the business of bank reformation.——The members elect of the approaching sessions of the State Legislatures could not do better than to supply themselves with copies of these journals from the beginning: (they have only been a few months in the course of publication:) they will find in them a mass of facts, important to be known, and not easily elsewhere attainable in so convenient and so accessible a form.

We repeat: a great duty has devolved upon the Democracy. The recent elctions, while honoring their principles, make them responsible for events. These elections are great moral triumphs. They are the triumph of law, and order, and morals, and principles, over all the wicked schemes of the Pipe Layers. They are the triumph of virtue over vice; must not be barren: good fruit must come from them. And for this fruit we look to the people, the press, and the Legislatures.

Astounding! Disclosure—The Portsmouth (Va.) Chronicle says: We have it from an unquestionable source, that Mr. Secretary Ewing allowed one of his hopeful sons, a minor, not yet twenty-one years of age, the enormous sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for negotiating a million loan! Here is Federal economy for you—log cabin retrenchment, coon skin honesty, with a vengeance. We ask, what better is the act than downright theft? Can such infamous swindling receive the sanction and approbation of honest men?—*Baltimore Republican.*

Democratic Meeting in Sangamon.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Sangamon county, held pursuant to public notice in the hall of the State House on Saturday, Oct. 23, 1841.

On motion, James W. Keys, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Geo. G. Grubb, Secretary, and Wm. B. Carter, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Lamborn, a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the object of this meeting, when the following persons were appointed, viz:

Josiah Lamborn, Geo. R Weber, V. Hickox, Geo. Power, J. E Drennan, Wm. H. Dooley, and Thos. Tolbatt.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, a committee of one from each precinct was appointed to report the names of persons to be voted for as delegates to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The committe are James Shepherd, David Tolbatt, Jr. Lawrance Underwood, Wm. Rawsey, John Gardner, John Ball, David Tolbatt, Jr., Robert Snodgrass, and James Taylor.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Shields in a very eloquent manner.

Mr. Lamborn, chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting that the annals of history furnish no example of a triumphant majority binging swift destruction upon themselves, in so conspicuous a manner, as the modern whig party have done. One year ago the whole Union was in a phrenzied excitement, brought about by the vilest and most corrupt machinery of the various political factions, cemented together by no one principle in common, and driven forward by the single desire of overthrowing the Democratic administration of Mr. Van Buren, leaving to accident and chance the division of the spoils and plunder that would follow. The recital of the means used to betray the American people into the embrace of Federalism would be only a catalogue of folly and falsehood, calculated to awakan painful and humiliating feelings in the breast of every true patriot. For the first time since the sacred declaration of Independence the people were cajoled and seduced with appeals to the worst passions of human nature, and whiggery triumphed by the same tricks and devices resorted to for the control of the rabble serfs in the darkest ages of European ignorance and despotism. The victory was complete. The magic spell of delusion and fraud swept, like a destroying tempest, over the land and threatened ruin to our republican institutions. But the same providence, who guided the fathers of the republic through the perils of the revolution, still watches over the destinies of the country. Federalism has reigned eight months and what is now the condition of the Government? They promised every thing to every body, and sung the siren song of reform—they were all things to all men, and their loud and noisy professions of friendship and love for the people were sent forth upon every breeze. Every pledge has been violated—every promise broken—every profession forgotten. Where are the "better times" which they promised? Where is the "better currency"? Where the confidence which was to be restored, the retrenchment, the economy, the curtailment of executive power and patronage? Where is the promised increase of the prices of produce and labor? Where are all the crockodile tears they shed over the "union of the purse and the sword"? Where the sentimental lamentations about proscription? Where is the tender affection of Federalism towards the dear people, whose favor they courted and whose votes they solicited with so much zeal? Where are all these cunningly devised schemes of whiggery? Gone, forever gone—among the things that were and and are not. They have thus far given the country nothing but debt, taxation, extravagance, proscription and tyranny. This is a foretaste of what may be expected from them if they hold the sceptre of dominion four years.

They promised the people bread and have given them a stone. In politics as well as in morals, the wages of sin is death, and the signs of the times now indicate that the self-styled whig party is doomed to a premature, and an exemplary death. A change came over the spirit of their dream. Contrary to their expectation and belief their President, in one particular, has a conscience and an honorable regard for the Constitution. Therein consisted his treachery. The leaders of whiggery supposed it impossible for one put upon their ticket and elevated by their suffrages to indulge in the idle "abstraction" of honesty and consistency. For this the chief Executive of the nation has been denounced as an Arnold, a traitor—he has been hissed in the halls of legislation, insulted by mob violence in his own house—hung and burnt in effigy all over the nation. This is the morality and decency of whiggery. The discordant materials of Federalism met in the extra session, called together with indecent haste, and the elements of disunion was at once apparent. They are now reaping the bitter reward of the stupendous treachery which they practised upon the Republic. Scattered to the four winds—dissolved into their original factions—no earthly power can ever re-unite them. Their unparallelled bribery, deception, and humbuggery to get office—and their brief but despotic reign will become a byeword of reproach through all time to come. "The sober second thought" is abroad among the people. The late elections like the handwriting upon the wall in ancient days, have given a fearful and terrible warning. And history will record the fact that a party without patriotism, without principle, and deficient in all the attributes of moral and political honesty can never be sustained in a land of freedom and intelligence. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the measures of the present administration since their accession to power, have furnished the most ample evidence that their whole system of canvassing for the Presidency was founded in deliberate fraud; and all their acts have been false to their previous promises and professions, dangerous to the best interests of society, demoralizing in their tendency, and in conflict with the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved, That the late extra session of Congress fully developed the cloven foot of Federalism. The loan of twelve millions of dollars to create a permanent national debt—the increase of the tariff in taxing salt and other necessaries of life, and at the same time exempting many of the superfluities and luxuries of aristocracy from taxation—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, iniquitous in principle, unjust and oppressive in its application to the new States, and intended as a splendid plan of bribery—the bold and reckless attempts to fasten upon the country another National Bank, at the same time that the old one is expiring in all the sins and corruptions of its long career of wickedness—and other similar measures are parts of the general system to fix upon the nation the fetters of odious monopolies, disastrous to the equal rights of the citizens, and intended only for the promotion and aggrandizement of political swindlers and heartless stock-jobbers.

Resolved, That the unholy ambition of the numerous whig "Captains," who aspire to the control of the Government, has produced dissensions and broils disgraceful to the country, and that we scorn to form an alliance with any of their discordant fragments. We have implicit faith in the principles of Jeffersonian Republicanism, and a union with any of the factions of modern whiggery would occasion distrust and weaken the energy of our cause.

Resolved, That President Tyler is entitled to the gratitude of his country, for the firm and consistent course adopted by him in relation to the establishment of a National Bank—and so long as he adheres to the honorable position he has assumed, the threats and angry denunciations of the Bank cliques, with all their manifestoes and burnings in effigy will only add to his laurels and give him further claims upon the affections of the Democracy.

Resolved, That we will wage unceasing war upon all Bank suspensions; and upon every similar plan which may be devised to legalize a dishonest refusal, on the part of a favored portion of community, to pay their just liabilities, while the other portion of society is coerced to the payment of the uttermost farthing, however great may be their sacrifices and embarrassments.

Resolved, That we esteem the great body of the whig party as worthy and patriotic citizens, warmly attached to our noble form of Goverment, and deeply devoted to the best interests of the people at large; and that we have confidence to believe that they will speedily repudiate the corrupt practices of the ambitious leaders of whiggery, who have obtained power by the basest means, and betrayed every trust reposed in them—and that we will appeal to the whole country, irrespective of party distinctions, with reason and a spirit of harmony and conciliation, having a generous reliance upon the "sober second thought," which is never wrong and always efficient.

Resolved, That we hail with exultation the many evidences furnished in the late elections, of the doom of ill fated whiggery. And in these things we perceive the recuprative power and stability of Democracy which is based upon the principles of eternal truth and universal liberty.

Resolved, That an efficient organization of the Republican party is highly necessary at the present time, not that we fear any more triumphs of whiggery, which we consider impossible and wholly out of the question, but that a unity of feeling and action may be produced, and the great fundamental doctrines of our party may be cherished in order and perfect harmony.

Resolved, that we approve of the proposition to hold a State convention for the nomination of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, deeming this the best and most republican method of consulting the various wishes and interests of different sections of the State, and that we pledge ourselves to the support of the nominees of the convention, to be held on the second Monday of December next, in the city of Springfield.

Resolved, That at the next August election we will unite our efforts with our friends throughout the State, "to follow in the footsteps" of the Democracy of Maine, Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, and other States too numerous to mention—and that we will then write the epitaph of deceased Federalism in the State of Illinois.

The committee appointed from the different precints, reported the following names as delegates to attend the Convention:

Harry Riggin, John W. Taylor, Nathan Butler, John J. Drennan, John Cooper, Dr. J. Halbert, J. W. Keys, and David Talbott, Sen.

Mr. Weber moved that the old central committee be re-appointed, which was unanimously adopted.

Jesse B. Thomas was called on to address the meeting, to which he responded.

On motion of V. Hickox, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the State Register and the other Democratic paper of the State.

On motion, adjourned.

J. W. KEYS Pres't.

GEO. G. GRUBB, } Secretaries.
WM. CARTER, }

For the State Register.

To the Editors of the State Register:

As several names have been placed before the public as worthy to command the attention of the State Convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor, permit me to add to that list the name of a very capable and well tried Democrat of our own county, Mr. PETER CARTWRIGHT, who I am confident will give satisfaction to the democracy of the State, should he receive the nomination.

A DEMOCRATIC FARMER.

Sangamon county, Oct. 25, 1841.

For the State Register.

No. 2.

Messrs Walters & Weber:

GENTLEMEN:—In your last Register I proposed Gen. John M. Robinson, of White county, to the democratic party as, in my opinion, the proper person to be run by them for Governor at the next August election. Sirs, I have not in the least altered that opinion. An opinion far from being hastily formed by me. Every day proves to me more clearly the necessity of our making a judicious selection.—We see the Clay-British-Bank party banishing before public opinion as snow would before a red hot cast iron monument; and why is it so? should be the enquiry of our republican friends, for the like causes will produce like effects. I consider the question easily solved, the people have deserted their standard because they have been false to their promises, their leaders have been false to their trust.—This, however, is as the democratic party foretold it would be Now should we not act with great care and not select such men as will disgrace the republican party by a desertion from principle held out by us to the people. If all the voters in this State, which will have a vote at the next election, were old residents it would be useless in me to give a history of Gen. Robinson's political life; but it is not so, thousands have emigrated to this State the five last years that perhaps have not scarcely heard of such a man as Gen. John M. Robinson, of White county, in this State.

I will here state to the democratic party, that portion of them which are not acquainted with Gen. Robinson, that he has proved himself a sound republican. He has been a Senator in Congress for ten years, ending last March all of which time his democratic friends have never had cause to murmur at a vote given by him. We know from past history what he has had to stand. He did not dodge the Sub-treasury question when it was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, as did our other democratic friends to-wit: W. L. May, Z. Casey; and A. W. Snyder. No he asked no time to go home to see his constituents. He did not desert his party at the juncture of time when his services were most wanting. These communications will be followed up by me until every one shall have an opportunity of knowing the political character of the man who has stood firm in all of our trials with the federal party.

A SLASHERGAFF.

The following singular incident is related in the New Orleans Picayune of the 5th instant, the Editor of which vouches for its truth,

"It appears that a young Spaniard was lying in the last stages of yellow fever, next door to the printing office of Mr. G. in Chartres street. The physician, Dr. B. was sent for, but, before his arrival, the young man had ceased to live, according to the opinions of those in the house, so that when he arrived he found his patient covered with a white linen, and reported as dead. That very evening they washed and cleansed the young man, and, having put on his burial dress, they laid him on his bed until the morning. In the morning a coffin was got, and all the necessary preparations were made. He was then taken and put in his coffin, but no sooner was he dropped in it than he jumped up, and asked where they were going to place him. They then conducted him in a carriage to a colored nurse-woman's house. He is yet very sick, but may, perhaps, live. It appears that he was in a state of lethargy."

For the State Register.

VANDALIA, Oct. 23, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—We are in the midst of political rejoicing in this county over the downfall of deceased Federalism in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine, and Georgia. In all of these States Harrison got a large majority last fall, and now the majorities are reversed. They have all gone back to their first principles, viz: Those of the Democracy, except Maryland which was always until now a Federal State. With these principles every man in the country is acquainted. They have been published to the world. They have not been kept from the public eye; but on the contrary the Democratic party have always, whenever opportunity was offered, expressed their principles through the press, the ballot box, and in their public meetings. No Democrat is ashamed of the principles of his party. But how was it last fall with the Federal party. When Gen. Harrison the Federal candidate of that party, was asked for his principles then, his answer was no declaration of principle for the public eye. When his friends were asked for the General's views in relation to the establishment of a National Bank, they would show you a coon skin! And when asked for his views upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, their answer was "come do join in with us and take a cup of hard cider—its very good indeed, I'm sure you'd like it." And when asked for the General's views upon the Tariff question, the reply was, "Hurrah for Tippecanoe and Tyler too, come let us vote for Harrison therefore, without a why or a wherefore."

Such was the plan agreed upon by the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated General Harrison, to gull and deceive the people, instead of publishing to the world their views upon all the important questions of the day, that the people might have had an opportunity of choosing between their principles and those of the Democracy. They knew full well that if they unmasked themselves and settled down upon one set of common principles, the cloven foot of Federalism would be identified with them, and the consequence would be that they could not then carry on the double game of being all things to all men—they could not unite all factions—they could not be abolitionists to one man and anti-abolitionists to another—they could not be abolitionist in the North and anti abolitionists in the South—they could not be in favor of a National Bank in the Western, and opposed to one in the Southern and middle States. In short they knew if they put forth an address setting forth principles, defeat would inevitably follow; and, therefore, in order to succeed in electing their Federal candidate, who was instructed by the Harrisburg convention to express no opinions for the public eye before the election, over a candidate whose principles were known to all men to be the same in every part of the United States, and one who never refused to make a declaration of his principles, whenever called upon, for the public eye. They resorted to parades, shows, log-cabins, coon-skins, and last, but not least, hard cider, to gull and deceive the people by appealing to their passions instead of their reasons for their suffrages.

There is no doubt but that a majority of the whig party are honest men and have the good of their country at heart, as well as the Democratic party; but they suffered themselves to be deceived by designing politicians, brokers, stock-jobbers and merchants who are in possession of all the capital of the country, and who could afford to contribute largely towards the promotion of their cause by *pipe-laying* and every species of fraud, that in the end they would get back all their money paid out for electioneering purposes, and interest thereon, whenever their party should get into power.

It is a lamentable fact, as the whigs themselves now admit, that their humbugging and pipe-laying had the effect to elect their Federal candidate for the Presidency, and to elicit a majority in both branches of Congress. Their President assumed the administration of the Government on the fourth of March last; and immediately called a special session of Congress, for what? Why, for the express purpose of relieving those stock-jobbers, brokers and shavers who had spent their time, and their money so liberally during the canvass of 1840. And how did they relieve them? Why, by passing a law to borrow 12,000,000 of money and thereby affording an opportunity to these brokers and stock-jobbers to loan their money to the General Government for a good interest—an opportunity which they have jumped at, because they will be sure of both the interest and the principal when it becomes due.

But a change has come over their dream, and where is this same Federal party now? They are dead and gone, and the coronors inquest lately held over its body by the forty whig members of Congress who sat as a jury over its carcass has, brought in the following words, viz: "Died of the Botts." And if the testimony of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, is worth any thing the inquest brought in was true. He says in his letter of resignation, as a member of Mr. Tyler's cabinet, that before the Fiscal Corporation bill was introduced into the last Congress President Tyler declared he would sanction it in the presence of all his cabinet, and that the President would have sanctioned the bill had not the famous Coffee House letter written by Mr. Botts to head Captain Tyler found its way into the columns of the "Madisonian." Then if Mr. Ewing's word is worth any thing he and the Federal party did die of the Botts. At all events that party is dead, and is never to rise again. It is beyond the power of the Ark Angels to trumpet up all the little cliques, factions and squads which composed the Federal party last fall. It was an unnatural and an unholy alliance before and it is utterly out of the question for them ever to be united again. There never was a party on the face of the earth that killed itself so effectually in the short space of eight months since their accession to the administration of the Government, as the late Federal party of 1840. The late elections all over the country show that they are dead and dying—that their days were numbered as if by the hand of Providence. Truly it may be said of the Democrats, defeated yet victorious.

CAMELIA.

Francis Thomas.—who has been so triumphantly elected Governor of Maryland, was chairman of the committee of Congress, which visited Philadelphia to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and found the doors closed against investigation. His opponent is a Bank Federalist of the most ultra and proscribing character. He went for the "Fiscal Bank," the "Fiscal Corporation," and for every high-handed and tyrannical measure of the aristocracy. The people, in electing Thomas and rejecting Johnson, have put their veto on the Bank, as well as the Land bill, and the whole cataloge of profligate measures introduced at the extra session.

A Mighty Chain of Railroad,—We learn from Batavia, New York, that the railroad thence to Buffalo will be very soon completed. On the Rochester and Auburn line but seven or eight miles remain to be finished; the cars already cross the Cayuga lake on the new bridge erected for that purpose, and will in a few weeks run over the whole line. The Boston road to Albany is nearly completed; in a very short time therefore the "last link" will be completed in the great chain from Buffalo to Boston, a distance of near six hundred miles! The whole world cannot exhibit a specimen of railroad enterprise to equal this. The longest railroad in England is not more than one third the length of this.—*Nashville Republican.*

From the Peoria Democratic Press.

Appointment of Felegates.

We see that the democrats in a number of counties are calling meetings and appointing delegates to meet in convention, on the 2nd Monday of next December, for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. But in a larger number of the counties no movement on this subject has yet been made. We hope the subject will not be neglected in any county. It is of vital importance to the democratic party and the best interests of the state that every part of it should be fully represented in the convention. In less than eight weeks from this time the delegates are required to meet at Springfield, and they should be appointed some weeks before that time. What are our friends in Knox, Warren and Henderson counties doing on this subject? Have they not yet called meetings to make nominations of delegates? In Bureau, Stark and Fulton, we have as yet seen no step taken in regard to this matter—And our neighbor, Tazewell, we believe, is also remaining quiet. Let our friends in no county suppose that because they may have heretofore been in the minority nothing can be effected by them. Let them not suppose, that because some counties boast of their consequence on account of their giving democratic majorities, that minorites are of no avail. It is just as necessary to a triumph to have the democratic votes of those counties where the party is in the minority as to have them where there is a majority. In making up the aggregate a vote from one part of the state, is just as important as from another part.—There fore let all counties, and every man in every county, do what the good of the state demands. And in making selections of men to serve as delegates, let those who choose them be careful that the nominees are men that will go. And now, reader, if you are a democrat residing in a county where no arrangements have been made to elect delegates, be sure to think of it when you meet a brother democrat, and agitate the subject till appointments are made Don't neglect it for another time. Indolence must not be known among democratic republicans.—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, will be held in Springfield on the second Monday in December next. To this subject our friends in this County are not sufficiently alive, and the apathy that dwells in our ranks does not augur well for the result. Divisions have crept in amongst us, and the aim of the Whigs to "*divide and conquer*," will if not met in the outset be crowned with success.

The name of Adam W. Snydor of St. Clair among a number of prominent men, seems to be the most generally approved as candidate for Governor, and we would recommend Maj. Samuel Hackleton as a proper man for Lieutenant Governor. Maj. Hackleton is well known throughout the State, has held important offices of trust, and was lately removed from the Land Office by the Federal administration, without any other cause than his being a staunch and uncompromising Democrat. His personal popularity is great, his abilities undoubted, and we would strongly recommend him to the consideration of the Convention.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Who shall be the Democratic Candidate for Governor?

As the time draws nigh for the selection of a candidate for Governor and Lt. Governor, the question naturally arises, who will be the democratic candidates? Our democratic brethern of the press in the Southern portion of the State are now, and have for some time, been busily engaged in discussing the qualifications of their respective favorite candidates, for this honorable and important station, whilst the North, on the other hand, is perfectly silent upon the subject—thus, in a measure, acceding the right to the candidate as belonging to the South.

The Hon. ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county, seems to be the almost unanimous choice of the stearling Democracy of the South. It would be needless to speak of the many distinguished qualifications of Mr. Snyder—the almost unanimous voice in the South, in his favor, would be a sufficient guarantee for his genuine republican principles, even if nothing else were shown to vouch for them.

But, whilst Mr. Snyder is a true democrat, we want some other qualifications to accompany his democracy. He must be the ardent and uncompromising friend of the Canal.—He must make "*declarations for the public eye*" on this subject, before he can receive the support of the people in this section of the State. We care not who is the candidate or in which portion of the State he resides, he must be the bold and open advocate of this magnificent work of internal Improvement—a perfect Carlin—or we will drop him like a hot potato, notwithstanding his democracy.

We are happy to learn, from a credible source, that Mr. Snyder intends to visit this section of the State in a short time, and we sincerely hope that he will be able to satisfy the public mind upon this all important subject. A man's past history in regard to this important work, will not answer. We shall not support any man on a "*generous confidence*"—he must come out bold and fearless, and we are prepared to sink or swim with him—survive or perish.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

Pronounce it correctly.

The Baltimore Sun says:

McLEOD, who is now on trial at Utica, New York, has his name on every one's tongue; but it is not every one that has it right. Some pronounce it "McLeed," some "McLe-od," some "McLed," &c. All wrong, gentlemen; the name is pronounced as if written *Loud* after the "Mc." Mc*Leod* is therefore to be pronounced Mc*Loud*; hence we make proclamation with a *loud* voice, suggesting the propriety of calling him Mc*Loud*, and of ceasing to call him by any other name.

The *pipe layers* are telling ugly stories on each other in New York. Col. Hamilton, a lawyer in that city, has published a Card, in which he denounces Curtis, the Collector, in unmeasured terms, showing among other things that Curtis had prepared an affidavit for Glentworth to swear to, implicating the late Attorney General Butler, which was *false* in every particular. This affidavit fell into the hands of Col. Hamilton, who says that Curtis had offered Glentmorth $2000 to recover it. Curtis is charged with the basest corruption and is called by Hamilton, "*not only an impertenent puppy, but a cowardly scoundrel.*" The facts of the Collector's participation in election frauds was laid before the President, who considered it unnecessary to withdraw his name as it was supposed the nomination would be rejected. A pretty appointment truly!!—*Index.*

From the Globe.

The Infamous Distribution Bill.

When this infamous bill was before the Senate, Mr. LINN of Missouri moved to strike out all the distribution clauses, and insert a pledge of the proceeds of the lands to the great purposes of the national defence. This wise and patriotic motion was voted down by the Pipe Layers in the Senate, and the land revenue was given by them to their friends, the British. And how are the British acting in relation to us? Multiplying their means of attack upon us! and at the very instant that the Pipe Layers in the Senate were rejecting defence here, and giving our land revenue to the British, no less than eighteen steamers (fourteen of them of a large class) were building for the Gulf of Mexico, under the pretext of carrying a mail between Jamaca and London, the said *mail* vessels to be commanded by captains in the Royal Navy! and what have we now? The Cunard line doubled, and its pay augmented! Read again what we published yesterday:

CUNARD'S LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Acadia bring the news, says the New York Express, that "the British Government has increased the amount by $120,000 per annum already paid to Cunard. He now receives $420,000 for running a steamer twice a month, and he has entered into a new contract to run a steamer every eight days, or four times a month, for which he is to receive double the amount of his present payment. This arrangement will come into operation as soon as a sufficient number of boats can be got ready for sea."

The doubling of the Cunard line (which is now clearly developed to a Government line covered by the name of Cunard) the eighteen vessels in the West India line, and the New York line (which is also commanded by captains in the Royal Navy) and we have a total of not much less than fifty British steamers directed upon our coast! The pretext is to carry letters! and the man, or the Government which can believe such a pretext may be very fit for the nursery or the hospital; but they have no business where MEN or NATIONS are to act. These *mail* lines of the British are *war* lines upon America! and that wholly independently of the result of McLeod's case.

The issue of the McLeod affair does not settle the question with the British; it only changes its form. As he is acquitted, we must take the offensive in order to obtain reparation for the Caroline affair, now insultingly avowed and assumed by the Government. Thus, the difficulty remains; the mode of action only is changed; and the parties remain at issue upon four points, the English being the aggressors in the whole. The Caroline affair, the Northeastern Boundary, the Columbia river, the slave question, which includes numerous acts of outrage perpetrated on our vessels on the coast of Africa, by British cruisers. These are the four points; and of these the Caroline affair becomes imminent, because insolently assumed by the British, and weakly admitted by us in the miserable Webster letter. The difficulty then remains; and for that difficulty England is evidently putting herself in a full state of preparation. The three *mail* lines are to bring troops and munitions of war to the United States. The eighteen West India steamers are for the Gulf coast and the Southern States. The naval captains who now command the *mail ships*, will then command the *war* ships, and will have full knowledge of our coasts and soundings.—Black regiments from the West Indies, and white regiments from England, will supersede mail bags; and what are we doing? or rather, what are the British Federalists doing? Are they preparing for the storm? No. They are helping the British—doubly helping them; first by refusing to defend their own country—and next by giving the land revenue to the British. Surely the conduct of the Pipe Layers, in giving away the public land revenue at this time, is the most traitorous and infamous that ever disgraced the annals of faction and treason. The authors of this bill have a crime to answer for, which no art nor mystery can deny or extenuate.—They must stand before the country as the most culpable and guilty politicians that ever betrayed a nation or attempted to debauch a people. The infamous act was to help the British abroad by giving them our money, and to help the Pipe Layers at home by purchasing the Presidency for them. This was the object of the act, and with the British (if the act continues,) it will answer the purpose of its authors. At home it has already failed—infamously failed! Every State rejects it! One of the most indebted States in the Union—the one for which it was most especially passed, and where its success was looked upon as infallible—the State of Maryland—has scouted and scorned it. The honorable and patriotic people of Maryland, and of all the States where elections have been held, refuse the impudent bribe! They scornfully repulse the bribe and its authors; but their crime is not the less because it has failed in part.

It has succeeded in part: succeeded in preventing the defence of our own country—succeeded in drawing the English upon us—succeeded in exposing us naked to the *war* visited of fifty steamers—succeeded in making the British believe that they may avow the burning of the Caroline, seize the territory of Maine, occupy the Columbia, and excite our slaves to insurrection; and all with impunity. If we have a war with England, this party has brought it upon us, and the first stept towards defence against the British will be to conquer their friends here. This the people are doing—nobly doing. The old British Federal party, now disgrace to the name of Federalist from their junction with Pipe Layers, and their Whigery practices, are receiving the chastisement which their conduct deserves. Their Bribery bill can't save them. The elections re-establish the Democracy, and consign the Pipe Layers to the infamy which they deserve. Their three months' reign in Congress has stained the statute book with acts which deserved to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman; and if we have a war with England, they are the authors of it!

We have New Orleans dates to the 1st.—There was no perceptible abatement in the prevailing epidemic. Business was not brisk. Flour $6,25 to $6,50 per barrel; Pork $9 to $9,25 for mess; Whisky, 20c. per gal.—demand limited.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Regimental Orders--No. 1.

HEAD RUARTERS, 54th Reg. 1st Brig. 4th Div. }
Rochester, October 9th, 1841. }

IN compliance with the order of the Brigadier General Commanding, an election will be held in the 3d Battalion (the Springfield Battalion district) for a major, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Cabiness.

The election will be held in Springfield, at the reading room of the State Register office, on the 30th of October, 1841.

By order of John Nichols, Col. 54th Reg. 1st Brig. 4th Div. Illinois Militia.

E. M. MALLORY,
Capt. 2d Com. 3d Bat.

13-1w

From the Globe.

The Land Distribution Bill.

We publish a speech of Mr. Benton in this day's paper, on an amendment offered by Mr. McRoberts to the Distribution bill, which, while it particularly addresses itself to the new States, yet will be read with instruction for the insight it gives as to the mode of passing that bill, by every citizen of the United States. It is well known that legislation in the hands of Federal Whigery is reduced to trick, bargain and sale—that bills are hung one upon another—are made to depend one upon another—are loaded with incongruous provisions—are baited with lures for one, fixed as traps for another—meat for one, poison for another—an ox and an ass yoked together; and the whole to be worked through by foul means, for the flagrant purpose of promoting party objects, injuring Democracy, and upholding Federal Whigs. Of this character was the whole tenor of the Land bill, generally called the Universal Bribery bill; and one of the features of which, and the means of making it answer the three-fold end of paying its way through, helping Whigery and injuring Democracy, is fully displayed in this speech on Mr. McRoberts's amendment. It shows how the half million grants of land to the new States (which was only half of what Ohio received) were opposed by Mr Clay when proposed by Mr. Benton—how he then took them to put them in his own bill, as bait to purchase votes for it from some, to make a stumbling block to others; to subject it to a veto from Jackson and Van Buren; to make the Democratic members of the new States vote against it: and how the new States had been the victim of this legislative gambling, by being kept out of their grants for near ten years, and until they had lost half their value (in some States more) by the exhaustion of the good land. In this point of view, this speech will be well worthy of being read by every citizen in the Union; particularly of the new States, as showing how they have been kept out of their rights by unworthy means, and what they have to do hereafter to obtain indemnities.

Springfield Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by A LINDSAY & BRO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Apples, green	pr bush.	37 a 50
do dried	"	1 25
Bacon, hams	lb.	6 a 7
do do canvast	"	9 a 10
do sides	"	4 a 6
do shoulders	"	4 a 4½
Beans, white	bush.	62 a 75
Beef, on foot	cwt.	2 50
do in market	lb.	3 a 6
Butter, firkened	cwt.	6 a 7
do fresh	"	10 a 12
Candles, sperm	lb.	50 a 62
do tallow mould	"	16 a 18
do do dipped	"	14 a 16
Cigars, Spanish	pr M	12 00 a 45 00
do Moleo	box	50 a 62
Coffee, Rio	lb.	16 a 18
do Havanna green	"	15 a 16
do St Doming	"	14 a 15
do Laguira	"	13 a 14
Corn in ears	bush	20 a 25
do shelled	"	31 a 37
meal	"	37 a 50
Cotton yarn	lb.	35 a 40
Coal, stone	bush	10 a 12
do char	"	8 a 10
Eggs	doz.	8 a 10
Feathers	lb.	37 a 40
Flour	bbl.	4½ 5 00
Hay timothy	ton	6 00
do prairie	"	4 00
Iron, common	lb.	6
do assorted	"	7 a 9
Lard	"	6 a 8
Lime	bush.	12 a 16
Molasses	gal.	50 a 62
Nails	keg	9 a 10
Oats	bush.	16 a 18
Oils, sperm	gal.	1 75 a 2 00
do linseed	"	1 25 a 1 50
Pork		3 a 4
Peaches	bush.	3 00 a 3 25
Potatoes	"	37½ a 50
Rice	lb.	8 a 10
Salt, Liverpool blown	sack	5 00 a 5 50
do ground alumn	"	4 00 a 4 50
Soap, Boston	lb.	12 a 14
Cin.	"	8 a 10
country	"	4 a 6
Sugar, brown	cwt.	9 00 a 10 00
loaf	"	16 00 a 20 00
lump	"	14 00 a 16 00
Tar	gal.	75
Tobacco, Ky.	lb.	16 a 30
Honey dew	"	56 a 75
Whiskey	gal.	30 a 35
Wheat	bush	62½

Oct. 22, 1841.

Lamborn & Wilmot.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

Have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in the county of Tazwell.

JOSIAH LAMBORN, Springfield. | WM. H. WILMOT. Tremont.

Oct. 14, 1841. 12-6m*

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.

In Attachment.

Elijah Duncan
against
William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Sangamon Circuit court, dated October 18, 1841, at the suit of Elijah Duncan, against the estate of the said William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood, for the sum of $134 59, directed to the Sheriff of the said county of Sangamon, which said writ has been returned to said Sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 11, town 14 north 5 west, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section 6, and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 5, town 14 north, 4 west. Now, unless you, the said William Spotswood and Charles F. M. Spotswood, shall be and personally appear before the judge of the said circuit court on the first day of of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Elijah Duncan, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

M. EASTHAM, clerk,
per J. H. Matheny, dep.

Shields & Conkling, for pl'ff.
Oct. 19, 1841. 12-4w-$5

State of Illinois, Macon County—ss.

CIRCUIT COURT, MAY TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

The President Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois.
against
Herain A. Drennon, Martha Drennon and William C. Scott.

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit is pending in the Circuit Court, in and for the county and State aforesaid, on the Chancery side thereof, in which the President Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois is complainant, and Herain A. Drennon, Martha Drennon, and William C. Scott are defendants, and that an alias summons in chancery has been issued returnable to the next term of the said circuit court, to be holden at the court house in the Town of Decatur, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1842, in favor of the said complainants and against the said defendants, and that affidavit has been filed in the clerks office of said court and that part of the above named defendants viz: Herain A. Drennon and Martha Drennon, are not residents of this State, and that if the said defendants shall fail to appear before our circuit court on the return day of said writ, and answer to the complainants bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters and things therein contained decreed accordingly.

N. W. PEDDECORD, Clk.

J. B. THOMAS, Comp. Sol.
Oct. 29, 1841. 13-4w$5.

BAY MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Benjamin E. Dunaway, living in township five south, two west, of the 4th principal meridian, in Pike county, Illinois, one bay mare, two near feet partly white, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old, about fifteen and a half hands high. Also, a yellow bay horse colt with a blaze in his face; the two appraised to $62 50. Oct. 9, 1841.
13. WM. H. BOLING, clk.

SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Reuben Reynolds, living on Silver creek, in Madison county, one sorrel horse, about twelve years old, blind in the left eye, marked with the collar on the shoulders, a star in the forehead, and a little white near the hoof of each hind foot, had on a small yoke, fifteen hands high; appraised to $20. Sept. 6, 1841. W. T. BROWN, clk.
13

DARK BAY HORSE—Taken up by John Harris, living on Sugar creek, Madison co., one dark bay horse, about six years old next spring, near 15 hands high, both hind feet white to the pastern joint, some collar marks, and slightly marked with the harness, some appearance of his having had the poll evil; appraised to $40, on the 2d day of October, 1841.
13 W T BROWN, clk.

DARK BAY MARE—Taken up by Elmore Morrell, living in township 2 south, 4 west, one dark bay mare, with black main and tail, a small blaze in the forehead, white on the left hind foot below the pastern joint, white inside of the right fore foot, supposed to be ten years old, appears to have the big head, no marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $22 50. Oct. 23, 1841.
13 JACOB VANDEVANTER, clk.

GREY MARE—Taken up by Nancy Harris, living in Bond county, a fleabitten grey mare, some saddle marks on the back, a little hipped in the right hip, small bell on, with a hole in the top of the bell, supposed to be 16 or 17 years old; appraised to $20. Oct. 14, 1841.
13 J. BRADFORD, clk.

GREY MARE—Taken up by Stephen Ellison, living in Bond county, a fleabitten grey mare, thirteen years old, fourteen and a half hands high, she has a sore on her back; appraised to $30. Oct. 14, 1841.
13 J. BRADFORD, clk.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BELL & HURST, have just received their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

2 pieces superfine beaver cloth,
2 pieces pilot cloth, 15 pieces Kentucky janes,
15 pieces Casinetts, assorted,
20 pair blue and green mackinaw blankets,
20 pieces English merinos, assorted,
8 pieces French merinos, assorted,
15 pieces red flannels, 5 pieces white flannels,
3 pieces green flannels, 3 pieces buffalo cloth's,
20 plaid and plain linseys.
150 pieces dark prints, assorted
25 pieces blue merimac cloth,
6 bales 4-4 domestic,
1 bale superfine New Market domestic,
3 dozen blanket shawls, assorted
10 " merino and lambs wool hose, assorted
2 " lambs wool half hose
10 pieces toilenett vestings, assorted,
20 pieces bed tickings, assorted,
2 pieces black silk velvets,
10 pieces colored silk velvits, for ladies bonnets,
20 pieces mosdelaines, black bobinett veils, black fillet veils, fashionable bonnet ribbons, pic nic gloves black and white, ladies beaver gloves, mens superior buck gloves,
500 lbs cotton bating, 25 pieces bleached domestic
10 doz. Prussian hdkfs, assorted, with a variety of other articles to suit the trade.

HATS AND CAPS.

Also, a good assortment of mens otter caps, worth from $1 to $30. Mens and boys seal and seallet caps. 2 cases fashionable hats, latest style.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A well assorted stock of boots and shoes of all descriptions.

READY MADE COATS.

Pilot cloth and blanket over coats, worth from $10 to $30, silk velvet vests and cloth vests.

Also, a complete assortment of hardware, queensware and groceries.

All of the above articles were purchased at the lowest prices in the eastern markets, and will be sold accordingly to suit the times. We hope all our friends will call and examine our stock before they purchase. B. & H.

13--ly.

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS,

Greeting: This is to inform you that *we*, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which *we will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, haukerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.

Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

NEW GOODS FOR CASH.—JOSEPH THAYER & CO. having received a large and well assorted stock of fall and winter goods, selected personally from the importers and manufacturers in the east, are determined to sell *cheaper than ever*, as their stock was purchased extremely low, and owing to the pressure of the times, they will sell for as small an advance as can possibly be afforded. Among the assortment may be found

50 pieces new style mous de laines and challys, 25 merinos, some extremely cheap, 3 Caroline plaids, a very fashionable article for children, Bonnet silks and ribbons, artificial flowers, fillet veils and gloves, an extensive assortment of shawls, comprising Plaid, Brochie, Merino, Thibet, Mohair, Damask and Kabylo; 300 pieces new prints, some as low as 6¼ cents, ladies' black fur muffs. Also, will be received in a few days, 2000 pair ladies' shoes, slippers, walking shoes and gaiter boots of every style and price, lower than ever before in this city.

13-3w

TO LET, and possession given on the 20th of November next, the tavern stand, situated in Chatham, ten miles south of Springfield, on the stage road to St Louis and Alton. The stage horses are kept at this stand, and the passengers take their meals here. The house is commodious and new; a good frame barn on the premises.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, a few rods west of the premises. Also, to rent, a small dwelling house, with a stable and garden.

13-3w A. THAYER.

Dry Hides wanted.—OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO. will pay the highest price in Groceries for good dry slaughtered hides.

Oct 29

Blooded Stock for sale.

I HAVE a large stock of blooded horses, descending from the same families with John Bascombe, Fanny Wright, Tarlton, Patsey Wallace, Kosciusco, Mary Morris, and othe performers of note, the mares by Old Archy, Sumpter, Big Archy, Goode's Arab, Sea Gull, Tiger, Trumpeter, Leviathan, Bertrand, Sarpedon, Rattler and Eclipse; the colts by Medoc, Glencoe, Zinganee, Belshazzar, Luzborough, Shark and Monmouth Eclipse, and the mares in foal to Monmouth Eclipse, Zinganee, and Leviathan.

Also, a stock of blooded cattle, descendants of Short horned Durhams imported by Col. Powell, crossed on some of the best bulls imported in the last few years.

All of which I offer for sale without reserve, with liberal credits, or in exchange for property in the State of Illinois. For further information enquire of Mr A. P. Chesly, Springfield, Illinois.

R. PINDELL, Lexington, Ky.

13-2m

TO THE PUBLIC.—This is to inform all whom it may concern that my wife Morandy Elliott has departed from my house without my consent and refuses to return and perform her duties as a wife, although often requested by me so to do. I therefore notify all persons that I shall not hold myself responsible for any matter or thing of her contracting. DAVID ELLIOTT.

Oct. 28, 1841.—3t.

State of Illinois—Warren County.
CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
BILL FOR DIVORCE.
Harriet Aylesworth, *vs.* Hiram Aylesworth.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the said Hiram Aylesworth, that heretofore a bill in chancery has been filed in the office of the Warren Circuit Court, and summons in chancery issued and returned "not found," and that such proceedings has been had thereon, that an order was made that publication of the pendency of said suit be made in the paper published by the public printer, (the complainant being a poor person;) and unless the said Hiram Aylesworth shall be and appear before the Warren circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be commenced and holden at the court house in Monmouth, on the first Monday in November next, and plead to the complainants bill, filed herein, the same will be taken as confessed and a divorce made according to the prayer thereof.
DANIEL M NEIL, clk.
A C HARDING, solicitor.
7—6w

WANTED.—20000 feet of seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet and chair making, in exchange for Venician blinds, Chairs, or Cabinet furniture at the Jamestown furniture establishment 5½ miles east of Springfield, for which the highest prices will given.
JOHN B WEBER,
JAMES F REED.
5

NEW GOODS.

ONLY 30 DAYS FROM NEW YORK.—We are now receiving our Fall stock of goods from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; among which are a great variety of Calicoes, very cheap, cloths, casimeres, cassinets, beaver cloths, tickings, domestics, &c. Also, a great variety of silk goods expected in a few days. Also, the best and largest assortment of
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
ever offered here, cheap. Overcoats, cloaks, &c.
Also, a general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glassware &c.
Comprising an unusual good variety, and altogether the largest stock of Goods in this city; any of which will be sold much lower than formerly, and *as low or lower than any other establishment in the City, for CASH.* The public are invited to call and examine our Goods.
Oct 8. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

STRAYED From Tinsley's mill, on the Sangamon river, about four months since, a dun horse, with black legs, mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, a natural trotter. Any person delivering said horse at my shop, in Springfield, will be reasonably rewarded.
10-5w GEO. GREGORY.

List of Letters remaining in the post office at Petersburg, on the 30th September, 1841.

Anderson Martin	Madison Peny
Arburst N R	Norris John
Barkley Arthur	Rumford J C
Byus J D	Randles James
Bagby Robt	Renick Arthur
Baker E or J	Rutledge Wm
Blakely Jno	Roon Jack
Clary Spencer	Spears Wm
Cane Chas	2 Short Jac or Eliza
Carman Chas	Shadoin David
Davis Jno	Smith Daniel
Fulty Joseph	Twombly Jeremiah
Godby Russel	Wortman E L
Garbu Jacob	Wit Jesse
Holland Stevenson	Wright Aaron
Harbun A	Witty Jno L
Logan Jonathan	Warfield Thos
Lane Richard	Waggoner John
Lobb Wm	White A B
Miller Geo	Wilcox Isaac
McHenry Henry	

10 J. H. LANING, P. M.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, white-washed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.
The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.
Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

SAVE YOUR RAGS!—Rags will be taken in exchange for any kind of books or stationery at the Springfield Book Store, west of the State House.
8 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes.
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
april 2—yl

State of Illinois, Tazewell County—ss.
Commissioner's Sale.
The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois.
against
John Gridley and Eliza, his wife, the unknown heirs or devisees of William Doberty, deceased, and Benjamin Lawhead.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of said county, rendered at the September term, 1841, in the above entitled cause, the following described real estate will be offered for sale at public auction for cash in hand, to the highest bidder at the court house door in the town of Tremont, on Saturday, the 6th day of November next, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section 29; the east half of the south-east quarter of section 31; the east half of the north-west quarter of section 32; all in township 21 north, range 4 west. Also, the west half of the north-west quarter of section 32; the west half of the south-east quarter of section 31; both in the above written township and range. Also, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 32, township and range aforesaid.
JOHN A. JONES, Com.
Oct. 8, 1841. 11-4t-p f $5

B. R. BIDDLE Tenders his thanks to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, for the patronage with which they have favored him, and solicits a continuance. He is furnished with additional facilities for doing all kinds of work in the Tailoring line, in a style not to be surpassed in this country.
He has made arrangements to be furnished with every improvement, both in cutting and making, and he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment in this city. He is prepared to make a suit of clothes in 24 hours, that shall be equal in fit or make to any made in the city; warranted to fit or the price of the material refunded. Trimmings of the best quality always on hand, and from his knowledge of the cloths in the city he can furnish information to any person where the best cloths and best bargains can be obtained. Give us a call, if for nothing else, to see the fashions. 11

ESTRAY OXEN—A yoke of oxen strayed from the subscriber, living on Lick Creek, Sangamon County, in July last; one is a large white steer, with a small bell around its neck; the other is a large brindle, white specks in his face right horn drooped down; no other marks recollected. Any person who will by letter or otherwise, give information respecting the oxen that will lead to their recovery, will be compensated liberally for their trouble. Direct to Springfield post office.
11-4w-* SOLOMON GOODMAN.

State of Illinois, Mason County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
In Attachment.
Samuel Warren against William Warden Neivil.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment has been issued out of said court at the suit of the said Samuel Warren, against the goods and chattels of the said Richard Warden Neivil, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents, returnable at the next term of said court, to be holden in Havanna, on the Friday after the second Monday in November next, and the same has been levied upon the following described property, to wit: One bay stud horse, 7 years old and one sorrel horse, with a blaze face, 4 years old, as the property of the said William W. Neivil, and unless the defendant shall give bail and plead on the return day of said writ, judgment will be entered and the property attached will be sold.
J. A. PHELPS, clerk.
George Buchanan, for pl'ff.
Oct. 5, 1841. 11-4t p f $3

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,
Venetian Blinds,
Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Chairs,
Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.
Cabinet Furniture.
Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.
Turning.
All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.
Ornamental Fencing.
The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.
Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.
Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.
Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.—A chair maker who understands making cane seat, flag-bottom and windsor chairs may find constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to the Jamestown Venetian blind, Chair, Turning and Cabinet furniture establishment, 5 1-2 miles east of Springfield; also, a good Cabinet Maker; none but men of good morals need apply. Letters directed to Jamestown, Sangamon county, Illinois, post paid, will be promptly attended to.
july 23 ly JOHN B. WEBER.

NEW GOODS AGAIN—B. C. WEBSTER & CO. are now receiving direct from the eastern Cities a full stock of rich and desirable Spring and Summer Goods, *to wit:*
25 ps assorted broad Cloths,
25 ps fashionable cassimeres & summer Cloths,
30 ps assor. new style Vestings,
500 ps Calicoes very rich patterns,
100 ps Bleached Muslins,
50 ps mixt cloth drillings for men and boys summer wear,
40 ps Apron Checks,—50 ps Bed Tickings,
30 ps col Cambrics,—25 ps Sattinetts, assorted,
15 ps Kentucky Jeans some very fine,
25 ps Brown cotton drilling,
24 ps white Cambric,—15 ps plain Jackonet,
20 ps cross barred Muslin,
18 ps mull Swiss and book Muslin,
28 ps beautiful lawns and painted Muslins,
12 doz. hem stitched linen Cambric H'kfs.
40 ps colored and figured dress Silks,
10 ps new style Bonnet Silks,
40 ps bonnet and cap Ribbons,
5 ps French Bombazine,
55 ps silk pocket Hdk'fs, assorted,
20 dozen Ladies dress Hdk's and Scarfs,
20 ps Scotch and American Ginghams,
24 ps French and grass Linen,
12 ps fine Linen drilling,
7 dozen Parasols and Umbrellas,
15 ps assorted Nankeens,—24 ps Irish Linen.
20 ps Russia Diaper,—4 doz linen table Cloths,
50 doz Gingham and Cotton Hkfs,
100 doz pairs Ladies, Gent. & Misses hose and half dose,
50 doz pairs do do gloves, a great variety,
350 pair gum elastic and worsted suspenders,
18 doz Ladies and Misses fashionable Bonnets,
16 doz do do Non Bonnets,
115 doz Mens and boys Palmetto and Leghorn Hats,
22 doz Mens fine Beaver, Fur & Brush Hats,
7 doz Mens boys & youths summer Caps,
250 pair Ladies Kid Slippers,
100 do do walking Shoes,
50 do do Gaiter and Morocco Bootees,
100 do Misses slippers and shoes,
300 do Children & Infants shoes (all kinds,)
250 do Womens strong leather shoes,
100 do Boys kip munroes,
100 do do course Brogans,
250 do Mens, calf and kip munroes,
150 do do thick Brogans,
120 do do Fine seal pumps and calf shoes,
180 do do calf and kip Boots,
50 doz Webster's elementary spelling Books,
45 reams ruled and plain writ. & letter Paper,
75 do wrapping paper,
60 doz bed cords and plough lines,
14 do snaffle and blind Bridles,
60 do leather halters,—18 do Horse collars,
6,00 do Hope Factory Cotton yarn,
400 lbs Carpet Chain,
80 doz glass Tumblers assorted,
8 doz Looking glasses do
4 do brittania Tea pots,—60 box. window glass
6 setts rich brit. Tea ware,—100 keg Nails,
20,000 superior spanish Cigars,
18 Boxes fine and common Chewing Tobacco,
12 doz painted Buckets,
7 doz Washing Tubs,
50 bushels dried Apples,
A good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery all kind of Queensware, Glassware,—also choice old Wines, Brandy, &c. A few dozen Cans fine pickled Oysters, West, India Currants, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, best Spanish float Indigo, Madder, Ginger, Starch, Saleratus, Salt, Powder, Shot, Lead and percussion Caps, Axes, Hoes, drawing and Log Chains, Shovels and Spades, with a great variety of small notions belonging to the trade.
All of which will be sold at *reduced prices for good pay.* "And be it further enacted" *that we are determined not to be undersold by any house in this City.* B. C. W. & Co.
Springfield, april 30—yl

Hobbs' Fever & Ague Pills.
One of the best remedies for the Fever and Ague in the world.

THESE pills are superceding almost every other medicine in some parts of the country, in the cure of this distressing disease. Wherever the pills have been tried, their fame has spread, and thousands have risen up from affliction to bless the discoverer of this infallible remedy. The most conclusive certificate is a few doses.
LIST OF AGENTS.
A. Lindsay & Brothers, Springfield, Sangamon co
John Nicholas, Rochester, do.
James Shinkle, Shinkle's Mills, do.
John Cooper, Burkhart Creek, do.
Martin Hinkle, Sangamon River, do.
Constant & Francis, Athens, do.
Constantine Foster, Sangamon, do.
George Eastman, Auburn, do.
Thompson & Farnell, Beardstown, Cass county.
A. S. West, Virginia, do.
William B. Gains, Bluff Place, do.
Elijah Taylor, Petersburgh, Menard county.
Jefferson T Smith, Irish Grove, do.
Thomas Allen, Allen's Mills, Greene county.
Calvin Hager, White Hall, do.
Richard Robleg, Bluffdale, do.
Booker & Kinkeade, Greenfield, do.
Thomas Gaston, Gaston's Prairie, do.
John Sappington, Franklin, Morgan county.
J. C. & S. P. Thompson, Meredosia, do.
Daniel Wagner, Indian Creek, do.
Nathan Scarrett, Scarrett's Prairie, Medison co.
C. A. Moore, Upper Alton, do.
Tobias Reaves, Vingain's Settlement, do.
A. J. Lush & Co., Edwardsville, do.
Jeremiah Fahrnestock, P M., Scott county.
John Morrison, Orville, do.
Collins & Lodrick, Naples, do.
John Kirkpatrick, Winchester, do.
Collins & Adams, Manchester, do.
Nicholas Moore, Salt Creek, Logan county,
Thomas H. Williams, Cold Spring, Shelby co.
Amos Prentice, Shelbyville, do.
N. M, McCurdy, Vandalia
E. H. Classen, Evan's Settlement,
Hereford & Brimmer, Hillsboro'.
R. Sonnet, Hurricane.
Samuel Kelter, Corbinsville.
J. A. McLannahan, Bowling Green.
Joel H. Moore, Bethel Settlement.
James M. Davis & Co., Greenville.
Springfield, Dec. 25—

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY. H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.
☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield, April 10, 1840.—tf

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.
He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.
From G.Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—ly

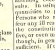
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.—E. B. PEASE & BROTHER having removed to the new brick building one door east from their old stand, are now receiving from the eastern cities large additions to their stock, which they will sell at prices suited to the times.
Their stock consists in part of—

Iron,	Shovels,	Knives,
Steel,	Spades,	Spoons,
Nails,	Planes,	Razors,
Castings,	Files,	Chisels,

Carpenters' New York and Stanley locks,
Thumb, Norfolk and spring latches,
Bread, patent and common bitts,
Screws, hatchets, hammers, adzes and axes,
Wire fenders, seives and riddles.
Wood, willow and Brittannia ware,
Stoves, grates, andirons and kettles.
The above goods being mostly new, the attention of builders and others is invited to an examination of our stock, which they will find more complete and cheap than can be seen elsewhere in this city. nov 27—yl

C. W. CHATTERTON, at the old stand of G. W. Cooke, offers for sale a general assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, silver tea, table, desert, and cream spoons, sugar tongs, butter knives, silver cups, and many other articles of silver ware, all of his own manufacture, and warranted as good in every respect, if not better, than can be purchased elsewhere in the State. Also, a good assortment of Spectacles of gold, silver, and steel, to suit all and ages eyes.
Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted for one year.
The highest prices paid for old gold and silver.
WANTED—At the Silversmithing business, a smart, active boy, as an apprentice. One from the country would be preferred.
August 7—ly C. W. CHATTERTON.

SIAS' IMPROVED VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINE—A sovereign remedy for Ague, Dumb chills, Bilious fevers, Colds, Cholic, Rheumatism, dysentery, Worms, coughs, Swelling in the bowels, pain in the head, side and stomach, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Costiveness, loss of appetite, Dropsy, Gravel, Dispepsia, Sick Head Ache, and Indisgestion.
The inhabitants of the west can now be furnished with the justly celebrated Sias' Improved Vegetable Family Medicine. The ready sale and unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of this medicine in various parts of the western country, has induced the proprietor to establish an agency for its sale in the State of Illinois, to meet the wants of community. The high reputation it has acquired at the east, has given it additional lustre as an antidote for diseases in the west, being universally esteemed where it is known and administered.
To prepare a remedy which should be safe in its administration, and never injurious to the constitution, and yet wonderfully efficient in its operation, has long been a laudable and much desired object. This the author confidently believes he has accomplished, and this belief is founded on the freely accorded and grateful testimony of those who have proved its intrinsic worth.
As a specific for Bilious diseases, it is unrivalled. It is just such a medicine as every family requires, and none should be without it; it has taken the place of a family physician, in the most alarming cases of fevers, with the happiest results. In using it, it should be taken in sufficient quantities to produce a thorough evacuation.—Persons who are hard to operate upon, need not fear any ill result from taking large portions. If the constitution is such as to require it, twenty-five, or even more, may be taken with safety, although, in general, one fourth of this number is sufficient. If this medicine is administered in season, and in sufficient quantities, where persons are threatened with Ague and Bilious Fevers, it will almost invariably prevent the disease.—Where the disease has become seated, perseverance will soon effect a cure. The fame of this medicine may well be envied, commended as it has been by those who have tested its merits, as superior to Sappington's, Moffat's, Brandreth's or any other medicine offered to the public. In short, it needs only to be extensively used to be universally esteemed.
Price, 50 cents per box, containing 100 pills. For sale by
Opdycke, Tinsley & Co., Springfield,
Eli Wolcott, Jacksonville,
J. G. Morrison, Tremont,
Bassett & Taylor, Beardstown,
Walden Porter, Mackinaw,
E. Lusk, Havanna,
James Jackson, Virginia,
And in most of the other towns in this part of the State.
july 9 ly



JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing tea kettles, wash kettles, odd lids of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration, therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of John Waller, deceased, late of Franklin county, Illinois, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same before the Judge of Probate for said county within nine months from the date of this advertisement, in order that such administrators may certainly know the number and amount of claims against the said estate, preparatory to the liquidation and payment of the same, and also, to enable him to ascertain whether the estate be solvent or not.
JAMES H. O. WALLER, } Adm's.
BRAXTON PARRISH, }
Oct. 8, 1841. 12-4w-$2

SCYTHES—Cradling and grass, with handles, by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

IRON & NAILS FROM PITTSBURG.—12 tons assorted iron, common bar 6 cents. 100 kegs assorted nails, just received in addition to our former stock, for sale at the lowest cash prices.
july 16 OPDYCKE, TINSLEY, & Co.

FISH—Shad, Herring, Salmon, and Mackerel by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

HAY FORKS, Rakes, Shovels, Dough trays, and White wash brushes by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

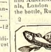
IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,
For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

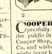
FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all disease of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.
None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.
Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.
Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Liniment twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.
Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.
Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.
Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.
Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.
Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.
Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.
Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.
Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.
Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.
Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.
Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.
Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.
This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.
Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.
This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.
THOMAS E. RANDALL.
Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.
This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.
This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.
FRANCIS DORRELL.
Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.
This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.
This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.
DAVID POTTS.
Sangamon County, Aug 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.
Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.
Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.
Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.
Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.
Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.
Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.
Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.
Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.
Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.
Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.
☞ Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.
Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.



JUST RECEIVED a lot of choice Liquors, viz: Irish and Scotch Whiskey, by the bottle, a first rate article; 81 bbl's first quality Cincinnati rectified Whiskey, a few bbls Monongahala whiskey; a good supply of Holland and American Gin, Wines and Brandies; cordials, London Porter and Blackberry Bounce by the bottle, Rum and Jamaica spirits—for sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.



JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

COOPERING—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Springfield and the public in general, that he has bought out the Cooper Shop, formerly owned by S. M. Tinsley & Co. and wishes to furnish cooper work for all that might favor him with a call. The subscriber will likewise contract for a large amount of cooper stuff. JACOB DOWNING.
april 9—6m

GROCERIES—Just received and for sale by J. M. BURKHARDT,
120 bbls salt, 20 sacks G. A. salt
6 do Liverpool Blown do,
80 bushels dry'd apples—80 do green do.
30 bags assorted coffee,
3 barrels loaf sugar—12 do N. O. do,
2 barrels rice—2 do pepper—2 do allspice,
40 barrels flour,
3 barrels soft shell almonds,
6 barrels butter and water crackers,
1 barrel rosin—5 do tar—1 do sal æratus,
½ barrel indigo—1½ do madder,
18 boxes assorted tea,
10 boxes tallow candles,
8 boxes No. 1 rosin soap—12 do palm do,
2 boxes O. Rose soap,
7 boxes assorted chewing tobacco,
2 boxes smoking tobacco,
1 box Mrs. Miller's chewing tobacco,
1 box cotton yarn,
8 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
2 boxes starch,
2 boxes oysters,
28,000 Spanish and Melee segars,
40 reams wrapping paper—4 do writing do,
3 doz. boxes sardines,
4 dozen assorted catch-up & pepper sauce
10 dozen bed cords and plough lines,
12 dozen blacking,
2 kegs ground ginger—1 do mace,
1 keg cloves—1 do nutmegs—2 do alum,
2 kegs saltpetre—1 do copperas,
5 kegs rifle powder,
1 dozen sulphur—1 do brimstone,
1 dozen cayenne pepper,
20 bags assorted shot—2 dozen German bags,
14 dozen best London mustard,
4 dozen castor oil,
4 dozen spirits turpentine—6 do ink,
50 pounds coriander,
8 mats cassia, &c. &c. &c.
3 half pipes cognac brandy,
15 barrels Boston and New York brandy,
4 barrels Port wine—4 do Holland gin,
4 barrels American,
1 barrel Jamaica rum,
2 barrels New England rum,
4 barrels sweet Malaga wine,
4 barrels assorted Madeira,
18 barrels old Ohio whiskey,
1 barrel Irish whiskey,
10 barrels cider vinegar—15 do cider.
The above articles I will sell either for cash or produce.

FRESH GROCERIES at wholesale and retail—OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO. (in the West store, of the four story building, lately erected by them, west of the American House.) Are now receiving from the Eastern Cities and New Orleans, *direct*, a good assortment, of Groceries, among which are the following articles, viz:
22 Hhds new crop N. Orleans Sugar, from 10 to 12½ cts. per pound.
50 Sacks green Coffee, good quality 16¼ per pound.
10 Sacks white Coffee
75 Boxes (in qrs. halves and whole) fresh fall crop Raisins,
75 Boxes good Spring importation of Raisins;
50 do Sperm Candles, 10 Boxes Bar Soap,
10 do Polland Starch, 500 lb first rate Cheese
150 Sacks Liverpool & Ground Allom Salt,
50 Barrels Molasses, 20 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
25000 Spanish Cigars, Regalia, Laudnies & other first rate brands,
600 lbs Saleratus, 1500 lbs best Dutch Madder,
150 lbs Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs Alum,
4 bags Pepper, 40 chests assorted Teas,
2 barrels of Ginger,
200 lbs fresh soft shell Almonds, 10 lbs Nutmegs,
10 lbs Clove, 20 Mats Cinnamon,
400 lbs fresh Rice, 8 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
10 boxes Common Ky, Tobacco,—ALSO
WINES AND LIQUORS.
A good supply, French and American Brandy; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily and Sherry Wines; American and Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits; 30 baskets superior Champaign, Irish and American Whiskey, Stone-Ware,—15 boxes Cotton Yarn.
A large assortment *Wooden-Ware*, such as Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Keelers, Cans, &c.—ALSO Iron Castings, will be constantly kept on hand, all of which will be sold low for Cash at wholesale and retail.
N. B. 150 new cured Bacon Hams, on hand and for sale,—also, Pickled Pork and Beef at retail or otherwise. O. T, & Co.
Springfield, Dec. 25, 1840.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	25 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	18 lbs carb Magnesia
12 lbs Turkey opium	25 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
160 gals spts turpentine	20 lbs red precipitate
259 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
200 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
200 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
560 lbs oil vitrol	12 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	20 lbs arrow root
200 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
240 lbs white lead dry	20 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	12 lbs balsam copavia
60 lbs macouba snuff	25 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
188 lbs gum aloes	200 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	250 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
6 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
85 lbs cream tartar	25 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs salæratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
200 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
120 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	24 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
25 lbs English mustard	6 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1840.

NEW GOODS—BELL & HURST have just received and are now opening a handsome stock of spring and summer goods, carefully selected in the east; consisting of the following articles:
200 pieces rich calicoes and chintz
75 do Merrimac blue calico
10 do painted lawns
29 do plain and fancy dress silks
6 boxes new style spring bonnet ribbons
5 doz fancy hankerchiefs, assorted
20 ps cross b'd and plain cambric and jaconet
10 do bonnet silks, assorted
Linen cambric hankerchiefs, assorted
Irish linens and table and Russia diapers
10 bales brown domestics
50 pieces bleached domestics
20 do bed tickings
20 do linen for pantaloons, assorted
15 do Mexican mixtures
25 blue Jeans
15 do blue, black and brown cloths
10 super cassimeres, assorted
25 do cassinets, assorted
30 doz ladies cotton hose
10 doz men's brown and white half hose
A handsome assortment of Florence braid and English straw bonnets
10 doz hood bonnets, assorted
68 doz palm leaf hats
3 doz leghorn hats, assorted
2 pieces Russia sheeting
2 do 9 and 11 1-4 Barnsley shirting
100 pair ladies kid slippers
25 do do light kid slippers
200 do kip and calf skin shoes
Men's boots and shoes, assorted
100 pair boys' kip shoes
Men's and women's saddles
Bridles and bridle fillings
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GLASS & QUEENSWARE.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.
GROCERIES.
5 chests imperial and gunpowder tea
2 do Hyson tea
10 kegs Dupont's powder
Cavendish tobacco, very superior
Java and Rio coffee—loaf and brown sugar
Indigo, madder, tallow and sperm candles
Pepper, spice, nutmegs, cloves & cinnamon
75 kegs Boston nails, assorted
4000 doz spun cotton Hope Factory
Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, as we will always keep a good assortment on hand and will sell low for cash, or on the usual time or punctual customers may 7—ly.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield, and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand to the south side of the public square, one door west of the Museum, in the house formerly occupied by E. B. Pease & Brother, where he has a large and general assortment of every thing in his line.
25 men's best plain saddles,
15 second rate do do,
12 third rate do do,
12 ladies' plush do,
8 ladies' quilted seat do,
10 patent spring do,
10 half Spanish (made new style) do,
12 plain do do,
6 full Spanish quilted do,
2 dozen saddle bags,
18 carpet bags,
15 portmanteaus,
8 setts of plated harness,
8 setts of jappanned do,
10 setts of common (2 horse) wagon harness
3 dozen trunks,
25 buffalo robes,
3 dozen crop whips,
3 dozen carriage do,
3 dozen switch do,
2 dozen four feet wagon do,
R. F. RUTH.
N. B.—All work made to order by Eastern workmen of eastern materials; all job work promptly attended to; and all kinds of Hides and Furs will be taken in exchange for work and for cash. nov 2 7—yl

WALLACE SIGERSON,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
18, Poydras street, New Orleans.
REFERENCES.
S. M. Tinsley & Co., Springfield.
Opdycke, Tinsley, & Co., Springfield.
S. Griggs, Alton.
Simonds & Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.

JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.
SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.
Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—yl

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—yl

ILLINOIS CLOTHING STORE.
South side of the Public Square, one door east of E. B. Pease & Brother.

THE citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country are respectfully informed that the subscriber has received and is now opening a *new supply* of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
which with the addition of that previously on hand, afford the best assortment of ready made clothing ever offered in this market.
Those who are desirous of purchasing Clothing made in a workman-like manner, of good materials, and at low prices, are invited to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
may 7—ly Z. McCOMAS.

JUST RECEIVED from New Orleans
20 hhds New Orleans sugar
100 bags Laguira coffee
5 bags Java do 25 do St Domingo do
25 bbls molasses
5 bbls Sugar house molasses
1 tierce rice
25 boxes soap
600 lbs cod fish, a superior article
10 bbls No 1 and 2 mackerel
5 bags pepper 2 bags allspice
35 kegs salmon 10 boxes starch
6 boxes assorted candies
75 boxes fresh raisins
10 bbls tar 2 casks salaratus
Prunes, Almonds filberts, sardines &c., for sale at the lowest cash prices.
june 11 ly OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO.

SPRINGFIELD BOOK STORE—J. H. Johnson and J. S. Bradford having established themselves at the old stand of Birchall & Johnson where, as formerly, will be kept on hand all kinds of School books, blank books, miscellaneous books and stationery of all descriptions, and all things pertaining to their business, and hope by a strict regard to the wants of community, to deserve and receive its patronage.
Orders from distant counties for records and other blank books will be punctually attended to.
J. S. Bradford has taken the Bindery connected with the Book store, and having a large supply of the best materials from the eastern cities, is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of blank books, ruled to any pattern. Pamphlets of all kinds bound and old books re-bound; all of which will be done in the neatest manner, and at prices to suit the times.
june 25

LATEST STYLE.—The subscribers have received their blocks of the latest eastern style for hats, and have on hand and are daily manufacturing, which enables them to keep constantly a general assortment of hats, which they would respectfully invite their customers and the public in general to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to make it their interest to patronise their own manufacturers.
COOK & MUNGER.

M'CONNELL, BUNN, & CO. have and are daily receiving at their Store on the south-west corner of the public square, a large supply of Groceries, which they will sell at a small advance on St. Louis cost and carriage.
Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:
Imperial, gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas.
New Orleans Sugar, Lump and Loaf sugar, Molasses.
G. A. and L. P. and Kenawha Salt.
Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Spice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Race and Ground Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Dried Apples and Peaches.

40 boxes Raisins	6 doz jars Prunes a fine article
10 do Lemon syrup	2 doz preserved straw and rasberries
20 do pepper sauce	10 boxes starch
5 do bottled mustard	4 casks saleratus
5 do Cayenne pepper	4 bbls sperm oil
4 do ass'd pickles	100 boxes ass'd window glass
4 do Ketchup	4 do fine cut chewing tobacco
6 do French cordials	4 do smoking tobacco
2 do Brandy Fruits	4 do Honey Dew do
6 do cherries	10 do Kentucky tobac.
60 do Spanish Cigars	20 do codfish
40 do Melee do	20 do Herring
60 do fancy soap	50 bags shot ass'd
2 do pint flasks	500 lbs lead
6 do ass'd tumblers	10 kegs Dupont powder
46 do Decanters	40,000 percussion caps
44 do glass jars ass'd	6 boxes chocolate
20 reams ruled let'r pap.	4 do pipes
6 do French do	10 boxes fric. matches
16 do ruled foolscap	10 doz painted buckets
40 do wrapping paper	12 doz grass bed cords
2 gross paste blacking	6 doz hemp do do
10 kegs nails assorted	10 doz lines
10 do white lead	
6 do Spanish whiting	
6 do do brown	
10 do lamp black	

LIQUORS.
Cogniac, Rochelle and American Brandy; Jamaica and N. O. Rum; Holland and American Gin; Common and Rectified Whiskey.
WINES.
Maderia, Champaign, Brown and Pale Sherry, Vidona, Port, Muscat, Claret and Malaga Wines.
ON CONSIGNMENT.
60 Saddles, some of which are very superior. A great variety of Bridles, Martingales, and Girths, which will be sold unusually low.
Also, 60 ounces Sulphate Quinine, warranted pure.
WANTED—Dry Hydes, Deer Skins, and Furs for which the highest price will be paid in cash or goods. Springfield Aug. 21—tf

IRON—4 tons Juniata iron
50 kegs nails, all sizes
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh assortment of Teas, viz:—Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson & Black Teas; warranted to be of first rate quality for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

The cause of Bilious complaints & mode of cure.

A WELL regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal from all obstruction. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the digestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an over abundance of bile, causes frequent nausea, in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.
Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetical, functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard—as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope and even death itself, in consequence of an overbundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.
The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature, but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its efforts are always thereby much aggravated. The process of organic obstructions is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.
MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints and if persevered in, strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.
The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action, and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.
THE LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents if not they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancras, so as to produce a more copious flow of these secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or stinted secretions, are completely discharged.
Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes such as from the prevalance of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original existing cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so afflicted. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.
Moffat's life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the life medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.
For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, William B. Moffat, 376 Broadway, New York.
The above valuable medicine is for sale by
May 28, 1841. GEORGE G. GRUBB.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
Mary Ann Gentry against Thomas H. Gentry.

THE complainant having filed her bill or petition in the Sangamon Circuit Court, against the said Thomas H. Gentry for a divorce, and affidavit having been made and filed, setting forth that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, notice is therefore given to the said Thomas H. Gentry of the pendency of this suit, and that he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday in the month of November next, at the court house in the city of Springfield, in the county aforesaid, and show cause, if any he can, why said divorce shall not be granted.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny dep.
LOGAN & LINCOLN, for Comp.
Sept. 21, 1841. 8 4w$3

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.
The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois,
against
Emery C. Ross, Philander B. Ross, Joseph T. Lord and Christian Latshaw.

IT appears from affadavit filed that Emery C. Ross, Philander B. Ross, and Christian Latshaw, defendants in this suit are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Emery C. Ross, Philander B. Ross and Christian Latshaw, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the Sangamon circuit court, against you, the said defendants aforesaid, a summons has issued thereon returnable to the November term of the said court, that unless you, the said defendants, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court, on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against you, the said defendants last aforesaid, and a decree entered accordingly.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.
JESSE B. THOMAS, Comp. Sol.
Sept. 21, 1841. 8-4w$5

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.
The President Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois.
against
William L. May, Caroline May, Edward D. Baker, Timothy M. Bryan, John Rodman, Josiah Heylin, Charles Harkness, Samuel Townsend, John Fairburn, John Stokes, Ezekiel Hunn, William K. Fleming, Joshua F. Speed, and Timothy Childs.

IT appears from affidavit filed that Timothy M. Ryan, John Rodman, Josiah Heylin, Charles Harkness, Samuel Townsend, John Fairburn, John Stokes, Ezekiel Hunn, William K. Fleming, Joshua F. Speed and Timothy Childs, defendants in this suit, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Timothy M. Bryan, John Rodman, Josiah Heylin, Charles Harkness, Samuel Townsend, John Fairburn, John Stokes, Ezekiel Hunn, William K. Fleming, Joshua F. Speed and Timothy Childs that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerks office of the Sangamon Circuit Court against you, the said defendants aforesaid, a summons has issued thereon, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you, the said defendants, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon Circuit Court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against you, the said defendants last aforesaid, and a decree entered accordingly.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.
JESSE B. THOMAS, Comp. Sol.
Sept 21, 1841. 8-4w$7 50